

THE Gleichen Call



Eleventh Year, No. 28

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1917

\$1.50 Per Year

Aalvord Strand Committed Suicide

While crossing a field of grain to go a threshing outfit he was working for Sunday morning an Italian made a ghastly discovery that sent him on the run to Albert Kerstein's farm house, located twelve miles northeast of Gleichen. Excitedly he explained that near the road between two stacks of grain that were close together he had seen the body of a man with his throat cut.

Constable Symmons, of the Provincial Police, and Dr. Farquharson, the coroner, were at once phoned to and left for the scene at once.

The man was found as described and it did not take long to decide it was a case of suicide. At his feet lay a razor with which he undoubtedly committed the rash act. An ugly gash had been cut across his throat, severing his wind-pipe and several veins but not the jugular. His death was evidently a slow one on this account, which was proven by the amount of blood spattered over the two grain stacks and on the ground during his death struggles.

It was evident that he had committed the deed the night before as the body was still stiff, which is known to work off within twenty-four hours.

A search of his clothing revealed a watch and some papers were found in his pockets. Among the latter was a document that showed his name to be Halvord Strand and that last year he had filed a homestead on the northwest quarter of Section 20, 17, 19, west of 4th, which is near Tripola post office and about sixteen miles from Alderson. Another document was a contract or agreement between the deceased and Clinton Baldie, who is known to many here. From some letters it was shown he was a Norwegian.

The coroner being satisfied that an inquest was unnecessary G. W. Evans, the undertaker, was summoned and he brought the remains to town and kept him in his parlors until Tuesday waiting to hear from any friends and then buried him in the Gleichen cemetery.

Enquiries phoned to Alderson elicited that the police officer there on learning of the tragedy went out to the deceased's homestead and from neighbors learned that the unfortunate man had no relatives in that vicinity, but that he has a brother employed by the James Kirk Soap Works in Chicago.

Last Chance to Enlist Under Volunteer System

We wish to inform young men who are desirous of joining the army before conscription is put into force that the Army Medical Corps is still recruiting men for overseas service, and the present may probably be the last opportunity they will have of joining this popular Unit.

Under conscription it seems likely that there will be no choice as to the branch of the army in which a man will serve, and we would urge eligible men to take advantage of this privilege before it is too late. We realize that there may be some who are under the impression that voluntary enlistment is already at an end, and we wish to correct any misapprehension there may be in this regard. By application to re-

cruiting headquarters, A. M. C. Training Depot No. 13, Sarcee Camp, Alberta, full information can be obtained.

NAMAKA

Mrs. H. T. Colpoys, President of the Namaka branch of the Red Cross society, is rejoicing in the birth of twins, a boy and a girl.

A children's rally in connection with the Methodist church will be held in the I.O.O.F. hall on Sunday next the 30th inst.

In response to a special appeal for funds to fill Christmas stockings for the soldier boys in hospital, \$60 was contributed by the Namaka branch of the Red Cross.

Louis Ballineau's Body Discovered

The body of Louis Ballineau was found the first of last week in the Red Deer river near Hutton. On Wednesday Coroner Dr. Farquharson and Const. Buxton of Bassano went out to the river and obtained the body, which had been found by others on a sandbar a considerable distance from the shore. All that remained of the body were the bones and some hair on his head, but the clothing were easily identified and his boots had nails driven through the heels which he used for spurs. With his remains they drove to his home, where they found the late's mother taking the harness off a four-horse team with which she had been driving all day, her husband having gone to war and being all alone since the disappearance of her boy on July 1st last.

When the officer said to her, "I think we have found the body of your son", the poor mother fainted, the shock was too much for her strained nerves and tired body. But when revived she said she had not believed the story that her boy had been drowned as she thought he had ran away from home to enlist, although he was only fourteen years of age he was very tall and might have passed for eighteen. She recognized his clothing but did not want to see his remains, which were then buried.

Dr. Farquharson returned home that night, his car registering 185 miles for the day's trip, and besides he walked four miles through the brush to the river.

It appears that the young fellow left home and went to George Morton's ranch, one of whose horses had got across the river and as the water was very high he could not get the animal. Louis asked how much he would give him to catch the horse and Morton told him \$1. The lad rode up the river six miles and crossed the river and then back on the other side, but then failed to catch the horse. It is believed he then became disgusted with his failure and attempted to cross the river and was drowned as his saddle pony was found the next day with his saddle and bridle on.

The deepest sympathy is expressed for the bereaved mother in her bereavement.

He lived in Gleichen with his parents about seven years ago for a short time.

The Pacific Cold Storage is paying Calgary market prices for hogs.

CLUNY

The Red Cross dance on the 14th was a great success. The school house was scarcely large enough to accommodate the large crowd that turned out but everybody seemed to have a good time. The ice cream booth was very popular and the ladies in attendance looked charming in their Red Cross caps and aprons. The result of the various raffles were as follows:

1 pair of geese donated by Mr. C. L. Chase, won by Miss Manby.

1 pair of ducks donated by Miss E. Manby won by Miss Davies.

1 rooster donated by S. Samson, won by E. Aman.

1 sack of flour donated by R. E. Cughan, won by H. Simonin.

Most of the winners turned their winnings back to the society and were put up at auction. Mr. J. S. Hirst donated a pair of White Leghorn fowl which were also sold by auction. Mr. Forsyth acted as auctioneer. The net proceeds of the dance and raffles were over \$200.

C. R. Goss has purchased H. M. Taylor's ten acre lot and house on the outskirts of the town.

Large quantities of material for the bridge across the Bow river are now arriving and construction work will soon be well underway.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Severson returned to town on Sunday after having spent several days in Calgary. Miss McCaigh was in charge of the post office during Mr. Severson's absence.

The C.P.R. survey camp, which has been located two miles out of town moved to a new location about four miles north of Gleichen on Monday. The boys will be missed around town.

With the continued fine weather threshing is progressing favorably. As there are a large number of new machines operating in this district this year threshing will be completed much earlier than usual. The average yield of wheat this year will be between 25 and 30 bushels to the acre, the greater part of which will grade No. 1.

"I believe in practicing what I preach and buying everything I can in Gleichen", said a business man the other day. "For instance you require very little in my line of business, still I get all my printing in Gleichen for I know it helps to keep two families in town and know many instances where the money you paid out came to me. If I sent away for my printing I know none of the money would come back to me or any person else in this town. So it is in all lines of business. The lumber merchant don't know when he buys a silk waist for his wife that the young lady he bought it from is saving her wages to buy her wedding trousseau and then she will marry a young farmer who will require a couple of thousand dollars worth of lumber to build her cage. Nor does the blacksmith know that the young man who sold him his winter clothing is hoarding up his salary to buy horses, wagons, etc., that will require his services. So it goes. We are all depending on each other and every dollar sent out of town will not return, and means one dollar less that the farmer, the laborer or the business man can ever hope to handle."

A local man said the other day that while he was an implement dealer and naturally wanted to make all the money he could he thought it only right that when the government set a price on the farmer's wheat it should also set a price on what he should pay for farm implements, repairs, twine, etc. There is a fair dealer and his name is T. W. Bates.

Anniversary services will be held in the Gleichen Amalgamated church, Sunday Oct. 14th, when Rev. Mr. Morrow of Medicine Hat will conduct both morning and evening services. On Monday following, the 15th, a social will be held, followed by a lecture in the Church by the Rev. Mr. Morrow. Watch for posters and further announcement.

Those people who require a quantity of household furniture can, by seeing Geo. W. Evans, have the opportunity of going to a wholesale house and buying at wholesale prices the furniture they require. Try it and see.



Mr. Julius Velle, remembered in the title role of "Freckles", now returning in the musical comedy in the leading role at the Gleichen Opera House, Friday, Oct. 5th.

Give and Take

In a little town in the West there are three good general stores. All of them are doing good business although the town hardly looks as though it would not support one of them. There's a reason.

If you go into one of them you will see the reason. Over the principal counter there hangs a sign where all can see. "If you do not find what you want here we have good competitors." That's the secret. This spirit of friendly rivalry—mark you, friendly—is the secret. It is the reason why purchasers come to the little town from a distance. It is the principal reason why the town is growing faster than its neighbors. There need to be another store but it did not believe in this live-and-let-live doctrine—and it did not live. The three proprietors have made the town a better place because of their attitude, and they have prospered. Business makes profit on the turnover, not on what it prevents a competitor from selling. Try this spirit out on your town. It applies whether the town is large or small.

Look out for Miss Larkin's auction sale of household and miscellaneous goods on Saturday, Oct. 13, at 2 p.m. See posters.

Pioneer Social for Boys at the Front

A box social will be held in the Pioneer School, Sept. 28th. Proceeds to be sent to the local boys at the front for Xmas cheer.

The sporting population of England are getting more baseball than they have seen in many moons. But we doubt if "the bally game of roundahs" will ever take on like "cwicket or soccer", because it is "such a devilish noisy game" and the "silly awsees nevah stop for tea, old chap. What?" And it is so annoying, demmit, to have the umpiah call "atwike" when you nevah even saw the bally ball.

There is a good demand for Alberta grass fed cattle by Chicago buyers, who have lately bought them at Calgary and Edmonton at prices around \$12 per cwt. An enterprising dealer, knowing the possibility of Western Canada's grass-fed cattle, made the experiment of taking some cattle to Chicago and selling them there. They were sold at \$15.50 per cwt. and the dealer in question immediately hurried back to Alberta to get some more. This and the fact that in successive years, the World's Championship at Chicago was won Western Canadian animals, goes to show that grass fed cattle of Western Canada—the most economically produced in the world—make favorable comparison with the best finished beef animals in the United States.

Coming Events

Charges are 25c. per line under Coming Events heading unless otherwise advertised with the CALL.

Oct. 5—"Step Lively".

Oct. 8—Thanksgiving Day.

Oct. 8—A. G. Edwards auction sale.

Oct. 13—Miss Larkin's auction sale.

Women's Institute—First Wednesday in each month.

Monday—Ad. changes required by noon at CALL office.

Electric Shop

and supply store has been opened next to the post office. House or barn wiring in either town or country.

If there should be no one in the store push button at side of door and their will be some one to attend to your wants.

Estimates free. 28
E. Kelly, Prop.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Thanksgivings Day

Fare and one-third for the round trip

Tickets on sale Oct. 5 to 8. Return limit Oct. 10, 1917

Travel by "The World's Greatest Highway". Tickets, rates and full information from any C. P. R. Agent

R. DAWSON,
District Passenger Agent,
CALGARY.

MATTHEWS & KIDNEY

The Cash Stores

GLEICHEN

CLUNY

The Last Chance
to Buy

FRUIT

at Special Prices

New shipment of fruit jars
just received

Just Received

We have at last received our shipment of ladies seamless cashmere and fleece lined hose direct from the manufacturer. They advise us we will have to pay 30 per cent more for all repeats. We advise you to buy immediately.

Matthews & Kidney

QUALITY

SERVICE

LUMBER

Now is the time to build your granaries. Our stock has been carefully selected. Dry material is what you need for granaries and that is what we have. Come and see it.

Sixteen Foot Poles

We have just the thing you need for those corrals you will have to build this fall—look them over.

A complete line of building material always on hand

Revelstoke Sawmill Co., Limited

V. BASHAW,

Local Manager
Phones 69 and 46

THE AMARANTH CLUB

—BY—
J. S. FLETCHER
WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

"Yes, yes! In what way?" Hilda lighted her cigarette. "If I could only get her into my power—into my power in such a fashion that she would have to do my bidding—eh?"

"Capital! capital!"

"And then if I could be certain when he is in possession of that particular document?"

"You can be certain of that."

"To a day?"

"Then, I think it might be an easy thing for me to obtain possession of it, for a while, at any rate."

"Good. It might. But now, tell me, what sort of woman is this wife?"

"An excellent woman for our purpose. She is country-bred, but she has an itching desire to see what she fondly believes to be life," said Hilda with a sneer. "She has been kept in down there at Ashminster, and she wants to make a fight of it. She even desires to go to the length of doing a few daring things—quite innocently, of course."

"Want's to peep through the bars, eh?" laughed von Roon.

"She wouldn't mind going into the cage if she could escape quite whole," replied Hilda.

"Well, you are the woman to take her inside. But now—how to get a hold on her?"

Hilda considered matters a little. "The Amaranth," she said.

"Ah! exclaimed von Roon. "You want to propose her?"

"Nonsense! But I want to take her there."

"One can't take friends there," he said.

"You know the rule."

"Barthelemy made the rules, and he can bend them," she remarked.

"Yes," he said musingly. "Yes."

"I don't quite see the way, but it will come, and it will come there," she said.

"I mean—through the Amaranth. Otto, three heads better than two. Suppose you ring up Barthelemy, and arrange to lunch with him?"

CHAPTER XV.

The Spider's Silken Web

According to the late M. de Talleyrand, that astute politician career, the only thing necessary to bring about the fall of a government is to have a certain enterprise to win, the subjugation of woman was opportunity, and again opportunity, and yet once more opportunity. Nothing else was needed.

Hilda Trevesingham saw her moment of opportunity as regards the innocent Letty Ellington when she picked up her morning post one day towards the end of that session, and saw that George Ellington had departed, on the previous evening, in company with the other notabilities of the Admiralty, for a cruise to some of the Scotch naval bases, on board the Admiralty yacht. He would be away for four or five days; in that time much might—nay, must—be effected. Always prepared for eventualities, Hilda had already made full arrangements for this episode in the campaign; all that was now necessary was to see Letty, and afterwards to send her confederate a message of two short words: "Tonight."

Letty, found alone by Hilda in the renovated and highly-decorated house in Curzon Street, was wonderfully delighted to see her brilliant friend. Life in London had not turned out quite all that she had expected it to be. She had quickly wearied of the sensation of living in a fine mansion in the heart of Mayfair, and of staring at the ancestral Harisdale family pictures. She had begun to feel that she and George were lodgers rather than tenants; the new servants whom it had been necessary to engage were strangers. She and George knew few people intimately; if they gave dinners it was to Parliamentary people who, in her opinion, were dull and boring. George had little time to devote to her; it was rarely that he could take her anywhere. She found no pleasure in making one of a lot of women who sat penned up behind the grille in the ladies' gallery of the house of commons, listening as they could to the dull and dreary platitudes talked by their menfolk on the floor below. She had hoped that Mrs. Trevesingham would introduce her to something of that shadowy world of which she had dreamed, and in which she fancied Mrs. Trevesingham had done nothing of the sort. True, Letty had been to the Down Street flat on a few occasions, to drink weak tea and crumble biscuits, but she had never met anybody there, and though Hilda had frequently lunched and dined in Curzon Street, she had never asked her to dine with her, either at home or out. And so when Hilda dropped in that morning she found young Mrs. Ellington decidedly dull and morose, and was secretly rejoiced, knowing that there was the very mood and moment.

"You look as if you were going to a funeral," said Hilda, eyeing her quarry well over.

"I'm not going to anything so exciting," answered Letty. "I'm going to nothing unless it's to run round the park two or three times, of which I'm heartily sick."

"Mr. Ellington away?" asked Hilda innocently.

"George is away for four days. He's gone to inspect something or other in Scotland," said Letty.

"And provided no amusement for you in the meantime?"

Letty made a grimace.

"He said something about Marcella. I daresay Marcella may drop in to lunch. If she doesn't, she's sure to look in during the afternoon, just to see that I'm alive, or to preach one of her sermons. Do stop to lunch."

"Not if Marcella's coming," replied Hilda with brutal candor. "I can't stand your sister-in-law, my dear."

"I've got to," said Letty. "And I shouldn't wonder if Mr. Ellington comes with her."

Hilda made no remark for the moment. She affected to study Letty's countenance, and her own assumed a sympathetic expression.

"I know what you want," she said. "You want stirring up. I'm afraid I've neglected you. But you know, I've so much to do. You see, Letty, I'm always busy with other people's affairs. I've a lot to do for Harisdale's estate; a lot of unbusinesslike men and he's got his affairs into an awful mess, and I'm for ever interviewing his lawyers and his agents and all sorts of people for him, and now, of course, he's gone off to Norway for the summer, which is just like him. Then as Colonel Trevesingham is still in India, I've certain affairs of my own to attend to here. I'm sometimes busy all day, and half the night as well. But tonight, now, I've nothing to do. And you?"

"I've nothing to do," said Letty. "Nothing. For I certainly won't go down to that wretched ladies' gallery again. One night as well go to a mother's meeting."

"You're sure your father-in-law or your sister-in-law won't be coming here tonight?" asked Hilda.

"Oh—they? No—I'm sure of that," replied Letty. "Marcella always goes to some settlement or something in the East. And what she's in town, and Mr. Ellington spends every evening at the Reform Club."

Hilda showed signs of elation.

"Then we'll have a night off!" she said gaily. "Now listen, my dear. I'll call here for you at half past six. You're not to dress, mind—no frills, no lace, nothing quiet and unobtrusive. I'll take you to dine at a certain Bohemian sort of restaurant where the surroundings will amuse and the cooking delight you. Then we'll go to a theatre—I'll decide on which during the day. Or we can go to a music hall—perhaps you'd like that better. And then, to wind up a glorious evening, I'll take you to my supper club."

Letty's eyes, which had been gradually opening wider and wider as these visions of untrammelled liberty were unfolded before her, now grew wide indeed. She gasped.

"A—supper club?" she exclaimed.

"Isn't that those places awfully—"

Hilda laughed.

"Don't be afraid," she said. "Of course, this is a little—there is a certain amount of—well, you'll see some of the smartest people in town there. Of course, it's a little—Bohemian, you know."

(To Be Continued.)

Sound Waves Under Water

How Submarines Torpedo Ships That They Never See

How is it possible for a ship to be torpedoed without seeing the submarine that did it? It is ingeniously explained by H. Winfield Scott in a recent article in the Electrical Experimenter. He advances the theory that the Germans are utilizing underwater sound waves to communicate with submarines, and that the submarine firing the torpedo never emerges, having received word from a submarine several miles away of the ship's course, speed and position.

"Let us admit," he says, "that the officers on the merchant ship spot a periscope several miles away, or even a mile and a half away. That's an almost impossible target to hit with any kind of gun. However, the German sub-sea boat commander doesn't have to worry about sinking the freighter with a torpedo from his submarine. Not at all. Give him a few minutes to draw a bead on your position and your speed, as well as the course, with his periscope and range-finding instruments. That is all the information he requires to sound the death knell of the proud merchantman."

"And sound it he does, for as soon as he has the necessary data on your status and position, he at once transmits it through the water by powerful sound waves to one or more submerged sub-sea fighters lying in the path of the on-coming steamer."

"And now the location, direction and speed of the unsuspecting commerce boat, the hidden submarine (or submarines) can discharge a torpedo sufficiently accurate to spell the finish of the barred zone prey."

"Consider that the U-boat commander has the range of the enemy; he at once despatches the data by sub-sea telegraphy or telephony. So that other U-boats lying submerged or awash at the surface will receive the information on their sound wave apparatus."

"All this may sound somewhat myological, but it is not. American sub-sea fighters and war vessels are all equipped with similar instruments. They are based upon the researches of Professor Reginald A. Fessenden, the well-known American inventor and scientist, and involve the principle that water will transmit sound waves remarkably well."

Harland, of Harland and Wolff, the world-renowned shipbuilders at Belfast, began his career by working for three pence an hour. When he went to Glasgow in 1851 his weekly wage was \$5, while his hours were from 6 a.m. till 8:15 p.m. per day.

New Mistress—How about the afternoon out?

New Cook—I am willing that you should have one—Boston Transcript.

Use Of Straw Gas Would Save Money

Saskatoon Professor Criticizes Formation of Council on Scientific Research

By carbonizing straw and obtaining the gas therefrom, farmers could have a large amount of money by using this gas for power, heat and light. This opinion was expressed by Dr. R. D. McLaurin, of the chemistry department of the University of Saskatchewan, in a speech before the Saskatchewan Engineering Society. Dr. McLaurin did not agree with the manner in which the Technical and Industrial Research Council was organized and gave a lengthy argument, showing in his opinion, how it should have been done.

In regard to farmers utilizing straw he pointed out that an outfit for this purpose can be obtained for approximately 500. The gas generated by the straw can be used in any gasoline engine with only a slight change in the engine. From one ton of straw a surplus of 7,000 cubic feet of gas can be obtained. The power possible to be generated in the Canadian West from the straw from an average crop would equal seven times the power generated at Niagara Falls, he declared.

The development of the lignite situation in Saskatchewan and the straw proposition should go hand in hand. He stated it is only possible at the present time to utilize straw on the farms, but the lignite could be used to advantage for heating and power purposes in the cities.

When opening his address he pointed out that the Technical and Industrial Research Council was organized by the federal government. "There are eight members and seven are from Eastern Canada and one from west of Toronto. We are very glad to know that the council is a representative one," he said.

"Before the council was organized I had some ideas as to how it should be done. By the way this council is organized I fail to see where as much might be accomplished as if it was organized along different lines," he continued. Dr. McLaurin then pointed out that the council has only the power of making recommendations.

He expressed the opinion that the council should have a fund behind it, supplied by the Canadian Bankers' Association, whereby they could take advantage of invention and discoveries made in the universities and laboratories of the country. By having a fund behind them they would be in a position to make suggestions to the government for the development of Canada's natural resources. The council should be run on a business basis, he contended.

He thought the federal government should pay five per cent on money supplied by the Canadian Bankers' Association to the council until the fund was earning a surplus. The fund should be controlled by a council composed of representatives from the federal government, the Bankers' Association, the Grain Growers Association, Chambers of Commerce and representatives of the universities. The members of the council he said, should be elected by these organizations in the different provinces and in each province scientific men should be chosen for the purpose of acting in an advisory capacity to the council.

Under the present position of the council, the speaker contended, in regard to any invention or discovery taken over by them, no protection can be given by them to the inventor or discoverer. Something should be done about this, he said. "The council should have the power to see that the inventor or discoverer receives a royalty or a share of the profits of his labor. From the inventions or discoveries certain proceeds should go to the fund supplied by the Canadian Bankers' Association and should be used to further laboratory work, help the teachers and young men who have not the means of taking advantage of the educational opportunities in Canada."

He advocated the establishing of a council of scientific men in Saskatchewan for the purpose of exploiting the natural resources of this province, especially the mineral deposits in the northern section. "We need money to develop these resources. We have the brains and the men," he said.

Coming to the question of power he told the gathering that power can be obtained in Saskatchewan cheaper than in large American cities where water power is not available. He told of a domestic furnace in Saskatchewan that will successfully burn lignite. He said the combustion of lignite from the tests on Alberta lignite showed in Ottawa. "It is just a question whether or not direct burning of lignite is not the best way of using it," said the speaker. "If lignite can be burned directly it will give heat to many of the large cities," he continued.

Touching on the question of agriculture he said it is imperative that this part of the country obtain phosphate to put back into the ground. The northern section of Saskatchewan should be exploited to see if this can be found. It would do away with the importing of fertilizers from Ontario and the U.S.A., he contended, if discovered.

There should be some supervision of the food supply, and also a better means of grading wheat. He thought the system now used, that is catering to the fancies of the millers and housewives in regard to the color of loaves, should not be the means of grading wheat. One means of improving on this question in this province would be the establishing of a sample market in Saskatoon. He said this city has all the facilities for that. There should be a state supervision of the water supply systems, he said and also the clay resources should be investigated—Saskatoon Star.

Conference On Rust In Grain

Movement With Regard To Co-operation In Investigation And Control Of Rust

A series of meetings of representatives of various departments of agriculture and institutions interested in agricultural education and research in the prairie provinces closed recently at the Manitoba Agricultural College.

The meeting was called together by the Dominion department of agriculture to consider the possibility of co-operation in work toward the investigation and control of rust and other plant diseases on the prairies. The representatives attending included J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa, director of Dominion experimental farms; W. C. McKillop, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; P. R. Cowan, Indian Head, Sask., assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist, Dominion experimental farms; T. J. Harrison, Winnipeg, agronomist, Manitoba Agricultural College; John Braeken, Saskatoon, agronomist, Saskatchewan Agricultural College; W. C. McKillop, Brandon, superintendent experimental farm; G. H. Cutler, agronomist, Alberta Agricultural College; W. H. Gibson, superintendent experimental farm, Indian Head, Sask.; V. W. Jackson, Winnipeg, botanist, Manitoba Agricultural College; S. A. Bjarnsson, Morden, experimental farm, Morden; Dr. A. H. R. Butler, Winnipeg, professor of botany, University of Manitoba; W. P. Thompson, biologist, Agricultural College, Sask.; Dr. F. L. Lewis, biologist and botanist, Alberta College of Agriculture; J. B. Reynolds, president Manitoba Agricultural College; Dr. Walter C. Murray, Saskatoon, president University of Saskatchewan; Dr. J. A. McLean, Winnipeg, president University of Manitoba; and others.

The principal matter under consideration was, of course, the rust disease, and much progress was made toward the adoption of co-operative work in this line. Considerable pioneer work has already been done by W. P. Fraser, who was appointed to the position of rust investigator for the Dominion government in April last, and has been working along this line in the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan for the last four or five months, assisted by Mr. Cowan.

An extensive series of experiments of an investigational and preventive character has been planned and will be carried out at the different universities, agricultural colleges, experimental farms and stations, and agricultural schools in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and, in addition, much scientific work has been planned and arrangements are being made for co-operative work in greenhouse and laboratory in the different institutions on the prairies.

More information as to the details of the work planned along this line will be given out a little later. Meanwhile much scouting work has been done by a number of the men above mentioned, and much work planned for the future, all of which it is hoped will result in considerable progress toward the control of this most disastrous plant disease.

The delegates were most hospitably entertained by President J. B. Reynolds and his staff—Winnipeg Free Press.

These Old Trails

Where Red River Carts Have Given Way To Automobile

Oh, the old Manitoba trails. Away back in the eighteenth century they knew only creaking Red River carts of the Hudson Bay traders and the Indians. Later came those first intrepid homeseekers from Eastern Canada with their heavy lumber wagons, plodding along day after day toward some place they had been told about. Sometimes a wagon would break or a horse would die and the homeseeker would simply stay where he was and go no further. There are several cases on record of men who have done this and who afterwards waxed rich in flocks and herds and fields of waving grain. After these first settlers from the East, years after the rush set in from the South, leather-checked nasal-speaking men from Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri drove along the trails in covered wagons of the real, old emigrant style. They came in great numbers. When the settlers along the trails began to amass wealth the trails began to be traveled by spick-and-span top buggies. Later, some of these were rubber-tired—acme of luxury and up-to-datedness! Then came the automobile, that pulsating, throbbing monarch of the road. The old trails felt them coming and vibrated under the swift revolution of the rubber-tired wheels. The history of the trails is the history of the development of the province.

New Arrival—And where do I go when this shelling business starts? Sandy (late of the "Wee Kirk")—Laddie, that depends on your religious opinions—Blighly.

Airplanes Take Big Risks

Observation Duty in Most Trenches Requires Cool Nerves and Great Pluck

There is no doubt that the infantryman has the most unpleasant time in this war, and there is no doubt that he likes other people to know it.

But there is one job that is not always "cushy" and is apt to become so exciting that the "foot-slogger," safe in his trench, will mutter a little speech of appreciation of the fact that he is in the infantry. For the man who sometimes has "real hell" is the observation officer, the eyes of the guns.

Once, long ago, I made the discovery that the Germans were digging hard in their trench 35 yards away from us. I could occasionally see spades tossing up the earth, and the earth always came from the same place, which obviously meant that the Germans had some evil intent—were mining or sapping. So we rang up the gunners, and twenty minutes later a major appeared in our trench, followed by a telephone operator who was carrying an immense roll of wire and paying it out as he came along.

"Where's the young officer who's spotted the Huns at work?" asked the major. And very proudly—for I had only recently come out to the front—I stepped forward and showed him through a periscope where the digging was in progress.

"H'm! There's no doubt they're up to mischief," said the major, "but it's unpleasantly close to shell. You had better observe with me," and he handed me a periscope, and issued a host of instructions to the telephone operator.

"They've fired sir," said the operator, and a second later there was a most fearful rushing above my head and I ducked as two shells passed over me and burst a little way beyond.

"Bit too far," said the major, "what do you think?"

I explained that I had not seen very well—how could I see from the bottom of the trench?

So the major issued a lot of instructions about degrees, and said, "Come down 25 yards." Upon which I found urgent business at the other end of the trench. But he had me, and I crouched there, my eye glued to a periscope, until the German trench was battered almost beyond recognition.

And that appalling feeling that a shell might come along at any moment of your head as it passes over me a wholesome respect for the observation officer.

And he is very well worth a special interest, for I know that no man who is apt to find himself in more dramatic situations. There was the case of an officer who once climbed a tree just behind the trenches before the dawn and had the misfortune to be spotted by the Germans. Their snipers sent one or two bullets whistling horribly close enough through the foliage in a manner which must have made the observation officer consider seriously what would happen when he emerged from between the branches to climb down the tree. And there he had to stay for fully five minutes, until we had stretched out a blanket under the tree and had telephoned to his battery to shell for all they were worth to persuade the Hun snipers to keep their heads down. Then he jumped for safety, and escaped with nothing worse than a flesh wound in the arm.

But still more unpleasant was the situation of a subaltern who used to observe from a cellar of a ruined house. He was there one day with a telephone operator when the Germans suddenly began to "crump" the village, and the very first shell landed near the exit and completely entombed them.

For over an hour the two men worked to make a hole out of their prison while the Germans dropped "heavies" all around the house. And for tools they had nothing but a bayonet and a clay-knife. When at last they had made an aperture wide enough to allow them to escape, a shell hit the cellar as they were crawling out to safety. The telephone operator was killed outright, and the observation officer, pinned down by a block of masonry, had to wait for fourteen hours until a passer-by found him. And nearly all the time the village was being shelled.

As the observation officer stopped me on a shell-pocked road to tell me of his adventure, a machine gun opened fire and the bullets swished about our heads. "It's an exciting life at times," he said, as we ducked.

"It is," I agreed fervently, and I hurried off to the blessed safety of the firing-line.—Vernon Bartlett, in London Daily Mail.

Titles

There might be a greater disposition to accept the arguments of Lord Curzon if it could be proved that merit and other worthwhile factors were getting an equal show with money. But it is not satisfactory to know that the fount of honor is divided into a great history of Russia's new birth, just as somewhere with the American forces is a young man who will be a president of the United States. When the gloom toward the Eastern battle front is thickest, try thinking of the privilege of living in this decade, sure to be the wonder of centuries to come.—From the Pittsburgh Gazette (Times).

Moral Forces In War

A World Without a Conscience Is a World Destroyed

As we enter upon the fourth year of the war, with the United States now a belligerent, reviewers are inclined to emphasize the physical, military and economic aspects of the struggle more than its moral phases. There is such a thing as getting used to crime and being brutalized by brutality, and it is upon this theory of psychology that the Prussian autocracy depends for support at home and to some extent abroad. Deeds which a few years ago would have horrified most of the German people are excused and applauded by them today. For offences against the law and humanity which in 1914 awakened world-wide condemnation because they affronted the world, apologists are now to be found in every country. Unhallowed thousands, if by persistent and successful lawlessness a considerable portion of mankind the triumph is as important as any it has gained in the field. In every expression of pacifism we have proof that propaganda, following closely on the heels of outrage and perfidy, is accustoming important elements to massacre, vandalism, treaty-breaking, habitual treachery under the guise of friendship and the enslavement of brave peoples. A world capable of blinking these things would be ripe for the conquest which Berlin long ago planned. A world without a conscience is a world destroyed. Contributing to this moral stupefaction no less than the pacifists are those frivolous Americans who have to be told every week or two, sometimes every hour or two, why we are at war. Civilization is fighting imperial savagery in self-defence precisely as it fought tribal barbarism, as exemplified by Apache and Sioux, or fanatical barbarism, as illustrated by Boxers and Mad Mullahs. Civilization is at war with Germany not only because of wrongs committed but because of wrongs contemplated. When it ceases to abhor the aggressions and atrocities of unbridled power it will have lost the courage and the strength to sustain itself. From this time onward, Germany will not depend upon physical agencies alone for what it will be glad to consider a tolerable peace. To this end it will do what it can to promote a failure of memory on the part of its enemies. We see in Russia already the results of one such lapse. In the last analysis is the cause of the war.

The necessity for maintaining neutrality, that is to say, the necessity for foiling many of the plots of German agents in the United States, made it imperative for the federal detective force to be increased, and their appropriations were increased. When the United States entered the war, the federal detective force was increased.

The necessity for maintaining neutrality, that is to say, the necessity for foiling many of the plots of German agents in the United States, made it imperative for the federal detective force to be increased, and their appropriations were increased. When the United States entered the war, the federal detective force was increased.

The necessity for maintaining neutrality, that is to say, the necessity for foiling many of the plots of German agents in the United States, made it imperative for the federal detective force to be increased, and their appropriations were increased. When the United States entered the war, the federal detective force was increased.

The necessity for maintaining neutrality, that is to say, the necessity for foiling many of the plots of German agents in the United States, made it imperative for the federal detective force to be increased, and their appropriations were increased. When the United States entered the war, the federal detective force was increased.

The necessity for maintaining neutrality, that is to say, the necessity for foiling many of the plots of German agents in the United States, made it imperative for the federal detective force to be increased, and their appropriations were increased. When the United States entered the war, the federal detective force was increased.

The necessity for maintaining neutrality, that is to say, the necessity for foiling many of the plots of German agents in the United States, made it imperative for the federal detective force to be increased, and their appropriations were increased. When the United States entered the war, the federal detective force was increased.

The necessity for maintaining neutrality, that is to say, the necessity for foiling many of the plots of German agents in the United States, made it imperative for the federal detective force to be increased, and their appropriations were increased. When the United States entered the war, the federal detective force was increased.

The necessity for maintaining neutrality, that is to say, the necessity for foiling many of the plots of German agents in the United States, made it imperative for the federal detective force to be increased, and their appropriations were increased. When the United States entered the war, the federal detective force was increased.

The necessity for maintaining neutrality, that is to say, the necessity for foiling many of the plots of German agents in the United States, made it imperative for the federal detective force to be increased, and their appropriations were increased. When the United States entered the war, the federal detective force was increased.

The necessity for maintaining neutrality, that is to say, the necessity for foiling many of the plots of German agents in the United States, made it imperative for the federal detective force to be increased, and their appropriations were increased. When the United States entered the war, the federal detective force was increased.

The necessity for maintaining neutrality, that is to say, the necessity for foiling many of the plots of German agents in the United States, made it imperative for the federal detective force to be increased, and their appropriations were increased. When the United States entered the war, the federal detective force was increased.

The necessity for maintaining neutrality, that is to say, the necessity for foiling many of the plots of German agents in the United States, made it imperative for the federal detective force to be increased, and their appropriations were increased. When the United States entered the war, the federal detective force was increased.

The necessity for maintaining neutrality, that is to say, the necessity for foiling many of the plots of German agents in the United States, made it imperative for the federal detective force to be increased, and their appropriations were increased. When the United States entered the war, the federal detective force was increased.

The necessity for maintaining neutrality, that is to say, the necessity for foiling many of the plots of German agents in the United States, made it imperative for the federal detective force to be increased, and their appropriations were increased. When the United States entered the war, the federal detective force was increased.

The necessity for maintaining neutrality, that is to say, the necessity for foiling many of the plots of German agents in the United States, made it imperative for the federal detective force to be increased, and their appropriations were increased. When the United States entered the war, the federal detective force was increased.

The necessity for maintaining neutrality, that is to say, the necessity for foiling many of the plots of German agents in the United States, made it imperative for the federal detective force to be increased, and their appropriations were increased. When the United States entered the war, the federal detective force was increased.

The necessity for maintaining neutrality, that is to say, the necessity for foiling many of the plots of German agents in the United States, made it imperative for the federal detective force to be increased, and their appropriations were increased. When the United States entered the war, the federal detective force was increased.

The necessity for maintaining neutrality, that is to say, the necessity for foiling many of the plots of German agents in the United States, made it imperative for the federal detective force to be increased, and their appropriations were increased. When the United States entered the war, the federal detective force was increased.

The necessity for maintaining neutrality, that is to say, the necessity for foiling many of the plots of German agents in the United States, made it imperative for the federal detective force to be increased, and their appropriations were increased. When the United States entered the war, the federal detective force was increased.

The necessity for maintaining neutrality, that is to say, the necessity for foiling many of the plots of German agents in the United States, made it imperative for the federal detective force to be increased, and their appropriations were increased. When the United States entered the war, the federal detective force was increased.

The necessity for maintaining neutrality, that is to say, the necessity for foiling many of the plots of German agents in the United States, made it imperative for the federal detective force to be increased, and their appropriations were increased. When the United States entered the war, the federal detective force was increased.

The necessity for maintaining neutrality, that is to say, the necessity for foiling many of the plots of German agents in the United States, made it imperative for the federal detective force to be increased, and their appropriations were increased. When the United States entered the war, the federal detective force was increased.

Uncle Sam Deals With Hun Spies

Highly Developed Organization to Deal With Alien Enemies

Sensational novelists of the past used to go to Russia when a system of espionage was to be revealed to breathless readers. Since the war began the ramifications of the German spy service have made us marvel, but in the future, perhaps, writers may find that the United States has developed an organization which for efficiency surpasses anything that Europe has developed. One of its most remarkable features is that it is an organization that came into existence only after the war had begun, and that only after the United States had entered the war were those in charge of the work given a free hand. Only in the past few months have they had the incentive of patriotism to inspire them. Before then they worked faithfully to preserve the neutrality of their country. Their job then was like the job of an umpire; now they are in the game and are playing it hard.

A spy system has been repugnant to Anglo-Saxons from time immemorial. The word "spy" is in no better repute than the word "hangman." Yet we have learned by experience that a spy is a necessity in time of war; and perhaps if Great Britain in the past decade the present war might have been avoided. The public would have known who the spies were; even the prurient Asquith government would have been forewarned. In the United States there was no spy system at all. The only federal detectives were those whose business it was to foil smugglers and counterfeiters and to guard the person of the president. Legislators feared that unless the functions of officials of the treasury department and the department of justice were clearly defined by law, their detectives might be employed by a president for the purpose of trailing political enemies and "getting something on them." Circumscribed with regard to their activities and starved for funds, the American secret service was a sadly hamstrung organization when the war broke out.

The necessity for maintaining neutrality, that is to say, the necessity for foiling many of the plots of German agents in the United States, made it imperative for the federal detective force to be increased, and their appropriations were increased. When the United States entered the war, the federal detective force was increased.

The necessity for maintaining neutrality, that is to say, the necessity for foiling many of the plots of German agents in the United States, made it imperative for the federal detective force to be increased, and their appropriations were increased. When the United States entered the war, the federal detective force was increased.

The necessity for maintaining neutrality, that is to say, the necessity for foiling many of the plots of German agents in the United States, made it imperative for the federal detective force to be increased, and their appropriations were increased. When the United States entered the war, the federal detective force was increased.

The necessity for maintaining neutrality, that is to say, the necessity for foiling many of the plots of German agents in the United States, made it imperative for the federal detective force to be increased, and their appropriations were increased. When the United States entered the war, the federal detective force was increased.

The necessity for maintaining neutrality, that is to say, the necessity for foiling many of the plots of German agents in the United States, made it imperative for the federal detective force to be increased, and their appropriations were increased. When the United States entered the war, the federal detective force was increased.

The necessity for maintaining neutrality, that is to say, the necessity for foiling many of the plots of German agents in the United States, made it imperative for the federal detective force to be increased, and their appropriations were increased. When the United States entered the war, the federal detective force was increased.

The necessity for maintaining neutrality, that is to say, the necessity for foiling many of the plots of German agents in the United States, made it imperative for the federal detective force to be increased, and their appropriations were increased. When the United States entered the war, the federal detective force was increased.

The necessity for maintaining neutrality, that is to say, the necessity for foiling many of the plots of German agents in the United States, made it imperative for the federal detective force to be increased, and their appropriations were increased. When the United States entered the war, the federal detective force was increased.

The necessity for maintaining neutrality, that is to say, the necessity for foiling many of the plots of German agents in the United States, made it imperative for the federal detective force to be increased, and their appropriations were increased. When the United States entered the war, the federal detective force was increased.

COWAN'S

Almond Nut Bar

A rich, velvety, milk chocolate containing an abundance of plump almonds—a quality that cannot be surpassed.

Sold everywhere. Made in Canada.

Smallest Fighters In The Great War

Students From French Colonial Schools in Indo-China Volunteered En Masse

Annamite troops, "the little brown men," of France's colonies in Indo-China have just had their baptism of fire on the western front.

The Annamites are the smallest men participating in the European conflict, yet they have acquitted themselves in the fighting in a manner that gives them rank alongside the troops of greatest physical endowments. The Annamite battalions are composed entirely of volunteers. Their first public appearance was on July 14, 1916, the French national holiday, when along with the Russians, Canadians, English, Belgian and Australian troops, they participated in the military parade at Paris.

Almost without exception they are students from the French schools, colleges and universities in Indo-China.

The announcement there, early in 1916, that volunteer battalions would be formed for service in France, resulted almost in the depletion of the educational institutions. The students enlisted almost to a man.

In the battalion now serving in France are Annamites with the rank of colonel, with the rank of major, and with various other distinctions of caste and nobility. Amongst themselves all the courtesies to which these ranks give title are scrupulously observed.

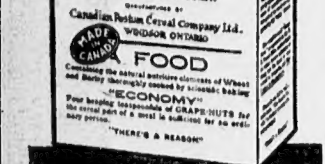
But when the battalions are formed for fighting or other service on the French fronts, the counts and the boundaries become merely the private soldiers that they temporarily are, and the brothers of all the rest. When the Annamites were first brought to France there was no idea of a fighting troops, but the desire to participate in the fighting and now after a little more than a year of faithful service in the auxiliary service of the French army, they have been given their chance to establish their right to be in the fighting ranks. Their place there seems to have been permanently won.

Aviator Caught the Bullet

The London Pall Mall Gazette is responsible for this: Flying low over the German lines, a British aviator was soon in the midst of a whirling swarm of German bullets. The Germans in the trenches were firing straight up, hoping to wing the flyer or pierce his gasoline tank. The aviator, a cool youngster, looked down, saw a bullet slower height, it stopped dead still for the smallest fraction of a second. The aviator reached quickly, grabbed the bullet and put it in his pocket.

Avoid All Waste

Enormous quantities of food are thrown out daily by stores dealing in perishable goods. Dealers have to allow for this loss by including the value of waste in their margin of profit. It is suggested that women's organizations in the various cities and towns arrange to have food which may otherwise be wasted, collected from the stores each day and distributed where it will be most appreciated, or sold at cheap prices for the benefit of one of the war funds.



The wholesome nutrition of wheat and barley in most appetizing form

W. N. U. 1174

What "Boche" Means

It Is Equivalent to the American Term of Bone-Head

The term "Boche" as applied to the German soldiers, isn't a complimentary one, nor anything new. It is an old term in France, and means "thick-headed." It is about equivalent to our American term of bone-head.

In fact, the word comes from the Italian "boccia" and means a round ball of exceptionally hard wood used in playing ten pins. But just how it came to be applied to the German soldiers we do not know.

As a general rule, nicknames given to soldiers are not unkindly. The French soldier is called "poilu," which means hairy, because in the early French wars the soldiers had no opportunity to shave, or have their hair cut, and when they returned from the army, they had a rough, hairy, uncouth appearance. But there was nothing unkindly in calling them "poilu."

The English are called "Tommys" because of a fictitious popular British soldier named Tommy in verse and song. During the U. S. Civil War the Union troops were called "Yanks," as an abbreviation of the word "Yankee," and the Confederates were called "Johnny Rebs," from "rebel." But never was there bitterness or sarcasm in the terms.

But now we have the German soldiers generally called "Boches," or "boneheads," and certainly not as a term of endearment. The appellation "Hun," which one sees in print frequently, also is a term of reproach, and means that the German's present warfare and tactics savor of the barbarity of the Huns, who, under Attila, came near overrunning Europe and destroying civilization. There were many of the Huns left in the region that has since become Germany, but the German people, as a people, are not descendants of the Huns—Columbus Dispatch.

Many children die from the assaults of worms, and the first care of mothers should be to see that their infants are free from these pests. A vermifuge that can be depended on is Miller's Worm Powders. They will not only expel worms from the system, but act as a health-giving medicine and a remedy for many of the ailments that beset infants, enfeebling them and endangering their lives.

Military Confidence In Soldiers

Supreme Object of Instructors at the Great Military Training Schools

British military authorities are convinced that the day of the superman has arrived, and that the part he is to play in ending the war and regenerating the world cannot be over-estimated.

A representative of the Associated Press, who was permitted to visit a great training school as the guest of the foreign office, obtained an insight to the remarkable change brought about in the British viewpoint during the past three years.

"Use your eye and your brain," which is the new British watchword, which is being instilled into the British youth with all the force at the command of his superiors.

"We are training our men to believe in themselves," said the General commanding the school. "Each man must not only feel that he is better equipped physically than his antagonist, but he must be able to demonstrate it. That is the lesson we have learned from the war."

As the average Britisher is naturally a sportsman, his games are being made to play an important part in his training. In shooting, bombing and all the various arts of warfare these are proving invaluable to him.

"I have been very much impressed with the fact that most men who are prominent in our games distinguish themselves at the front," declared the General. "They are keen, thoughtful and clear-sighted and for that reason become the best fighters."

Unlike the armies of other belligerents, the British are discarding what are termed weapons of frightfulness and instructing their young manhood in the use of what they are pleased to call the "three B's"—the bullet, the bayonet and the bomb.

"Experience has shown us that the rifle and bayonet are the best defensive weapons with which to arm a man," asserted one official. "If he has the proper physical and mental training and knows how to handle his rifle and his bayonet, he is certainly the match, if not the superior, of his adversary."

With a single eye to their task, the British have established elaborate systems of trenches wherein the young men are taught every conceivable method of present-day warfare. Young officers and others recommended for promotion are regularly brought back from the front for intensive training of from ten to twenty days, so that they may return to the front and instruct their respective units. In this way, the British argue, their men never become "stale" and are ever fit and ready for any emergency.

The message the British would impart to their American allies was summarized as follows: "Train your young men to be physically and mentally strong; train them to think for themselves—make them supermen in the modern sense—and the world will be made safe for democracy."

The Heart of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the Otto Higel Piano Action



Decorated For Unusual Bravery

French Sergeant Is Awarded Legion of Honor for Gallantry

Captain Garandeau, who began the present war as a sergeant, has been awarded the Legion of Honor for recovering under most exceptional circumstances the body of a French officer killed just in front of the German trenches.

While French machine gun operators, hundreds of yards behind the French lines, executed a barrage fire of protection over the dead body, Garandeau in full daylight and under the eyes of both the French and the Germans, crept face downward to the spot, and attaching the body to his leg with a rope, successfully dragged it back into the French lines.

The dead officer, Lieutenant Seve by name, together with his orderly, named Ollivo, had been killed during a night raid on the German trenches. Immediately afterwards another party had left the French trenches for the purpose of bringing back the covered body, but after searching all night in vain, came back in the morning empty-handed.

During the course of the forenoon the French finally succeeded in locating with strong field glasses the bodies lying in the tall grass just in front of a German trench and where any effort to recover them would be in full view of the enemy.

It was certain that if the bodies were left till night the Germans would be able to ambush anyone who sought to recover them. Captain Garandeau, who barely knew the dead officer personally, volunteered to bring back the body in full daylight. The only possible protection that could be afforded him was for the French machine gun operators to keep the dead bodies constantly covered with a barrage fire so that at least the Germans would not be able to creep out of their trenches and engage in a hand-to-hand fight with the rescuer.

Accompanied by a soldier named Verdier, who also volunteered for the task, Garandeau left the French trenches being obliged first to cut his way through the French barbed wire entanglements withippers even before reaching the open space of No Man's Land. By crawling flat on his face and taking advantage of all natural cover Garandeau was able to keep out of the range of the Germans who could neither fire at him or hurl hand grenades without exposing themselves to the deadly machine gun barrage with which the French were covering his worm-like progress.

Within an hour Garandeau, after reaching the body of Seve and tying it to his leg, had successfully dragged it back into the French line.

Inspired by his exploits volunteers immediately came forward and insisted on being allowed to go after the body of Ollivo in the same manner. Sergeant Crete and three soldiers were finally granted permission to go, but the evening they returned to the French trenches dragging the other body tied to their legs.

Simultaneously with the decoration of Garandeau with the Legion of Honor the sergeant and soldiers who participated in the exploit, received the Croix de Guerre.

Conquers Asthma. To be relieved from the terrible suffocating due to asthma, get the future is greater. Not only does Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy bring prompt relief, but it introduces a new era of life for the afflicted. Systematic inhalation of smoke or fumes from the remedy prevents re-attacks and often effects a permanent cure.

Make Over Wounded Men

American Surgeons to Study Allied Methods for Own Use

Out of one detail of 1,350 wounded men sent for special treatment to a London hospital for crushed and broken bones, one thousand were able to return to active duty at the front, according to Maj. J. F. Goldthwait, United States reserve army surgeon, who has arrived from Europe. Major Goldthwait is one of twenty American medical officers who have been in France and England studying new methods of treatment. He returned to the United States to take up similar study that the American army may have the benefit of the modern treatment of wounds from its own surgeons.

What Does Old Fritz Think?

In his latest speech—to his troops on the western front—the Kaiser made a special reference to his "well-beloved" Dragoon Regiment of Bayreuth, of Hohenfriedberg fame. This regiment had the proud satisfaction of being told that it has fulfilled "the expectations of its Supreme War Lord," and that it has "accomplished deeds which will please old Fritz up there in the Elysian fields." Possibly old Fritz may have been pleased with the feats of this particular regiment, whatever they may have been, but we would give a good deal for a copy of the Elysian Fields Gazette with a full, true and particular account of old Fritz's emotions on the course of the war in general.—Westminster Gazette.

"Candidates call each other hard names in a political campaign." "That's so." "Do you suppose they really mean what they say?" "Perhaps. It's extremely hard to see any good points in a man who wants the same office you do."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Mysterious Ice Mines

Peculiar Formation of Caverns Responsible for Phenomena

There are several caves in the United States where nature seems to have become confused as to the seasons. During the late spring and summer ice forms and a freezing temperature prevails, but as winter comes on the interior of the caves becomes milder, the ice gradually melts and a kind of subdued summer sets in underground.

One of these peculiar caves is to be found at Coudersport, Pa., and one at Decorah, Iowa. The superstitions among the residents of these localities give the caves a wide berth and look with suspicion upon any one daring enough to investigate them.

Edwin S. Baleh, of Philadelphia, who has made a study of the subterranean ice mines, as they are called, states that according to the theory evolved by investigators the formation of the caverns is such that the cold air in winter does not penetrate and settle in them until late in the spring at the time when the water from spring thaws is seeping through the walls and roof. This water meeting the cold air, freezes and stays frozen all summer until as the fall season approaches, the warm summer air at last finds its way into the cave and melts the ice.

When the snow is flying above and ice skating is the amusement of the moment the summer air is at work in the cave and still water bathing might be indulged in by the residents of the community if the caverns were right and if they dared. By the time this summer air begins to lose its heat it is spring again above ground.—Popular Science Monthly.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, but by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy. It is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Cure fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, but the—creases soon grew into universal and lasting popularity.—Eastern Argus.

Creased Pants Creator Dead The death of Herbert Keelcey has recalled the interesting fact that it was this actor who introduced the fashion of creased trousers. A quarter of a century ago gentlemen wore creased trousers smooth and a ready-made suit was never delivered until the middle creases had been ironed out of the pant legs. But one evening Keelcey astonished an audience by appearing with a pair of trousers with their legs sharpened like two-edged swords.

The creased galligaskins were laughed at by the public, and the comic papers ridiculed them by picturing dogs being cut in two by a precatian razor, but the creases soon grew into universal and lasting popularity.—Eastern Argus.

Worms cause fretfulness and rob the infant of sleep, the great nourisher. Mother Graves' Worm Expeller will clear the stomach and intestines and restore healthfulness.

A Reminder

A colored preacher was vehemently denouncing the sins of his congregation. "Brethren an' sistern, Ah warns yo' 'gainst de heinous sin ob shootin' craps! Ah charges yo' 'gainst de black rascality ob liftin' pullets. But above all else brethern an' sistern, Ah demostriates yo' 'gainst de crime ob melon stealin'!" A brother in a back seat made an odd sound with his lips, rose and snapped his fingers. Then he sat down again with an abashed look. "Whufo, mah fren," said the parson sternly, "does you' rar up an' snap yo' fingers when Ah speaks ob melon stealin'?" "Yo' jes' remin's me, pahson," the man in the back seat answered meekly, "wha Ah lef' mah knife."—From the Farmer's Guide.

Millions of tins for the boys at the front

are needed to pack their pork and beans, their milk, etc. Don't do a single thing to stop that supply of tin.

You don't need to buy biscuit tins. Our system of frequent prompt shipments to dealers of biscuit in paraffine-lined cardboard cartons brings you the nicest, freshest biscuits you have ever tasted—without a tin being used. Try

Son-Mor Biscuit

packed in the triple-sealed, striped carton only. It's a duty to conserve the tin supply. Your dealer has Son-Mor Biscuit or can get them.

North-West Biscuit Company, Limited, EDMONTON, ALTA. Agencies at Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Vancouver.

EXCELSIOR

INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY

A Strong Canadian Company
Surplus Over Three-Quarters Million Dollars

Inhuman Hun Soldiery

"Princess Pat" Survivor Who Saw Crucifixion of Soldiers

Writing from Sandricourt, Oise, France, James H. Baker, a former member of the Tribune staff who started for France in June to enter the American ambulance service with others of the Norton-Harris organization declares evidence which comes to him from every hand—from ambulance men and soldiers who have had personal contact with competent witnesses or have been witnesses themselves, more than bears out assertions he had heard before leaving home concerning German atrocities.

Letters to Minneapolis friends and to Mr. Baker's mother in Mankato bring descriptions of his journey, his visit in Paris, and then his trip to Sandricourt, where the American ambulance men lately arrived have been conditioning for active service. Mr. Baker's letter from her son comes to The Tribune by courtesy of the Mankato Free Press. It follows:

In Paris we saw many soldiers, most of them wounded men on leave and we were struck by the number of decorations. Of course, the French have been at war nearly three years and consequently thousands of their brave soldiers have been decorated for their great work against the Huns. We talked to some wounded men, splendid fellows who had been attending a Y.M.C.A. school and spoke good English, and it was touching to have them speak of America. "Americans are our brothers, we love you," one said. When I learned that we were to do our little part by driving ambulances, he embraced us with his one good arm and wished us luck. "And will you honor me by smoking one of my cigarettes?" he asked.

"That is the feeling towards Americans. Everywhere we found it the same. There were more American flags in Paris than French and any 'American' is welcomed with a hearty and cordiality that brings a lump to his throat. The French feel that with their great sister republic helping their cause of justice, decency and democracy they are certain of victory and I pray God that their confidence and trust are well placed.

"Some gallant Americans have done great service for France and it is up to us to live up to their name and reputation. It is easy to understand why so many men have gone in for aviation after hearing some of the tales which the ambulance men bring down from life front and after catching something of the heroic spirit of the French people. I regret that my poor eyesight makes this impossible.

"Some of these stories of German atrocities are too revolting to be repeated. And keep this in mind, any stories which you may hear of the best deeds of the Huns are probably made half way decent or they could not be written and that nothing is too vile or inhuman to be improbable for the savages. A our little party a Virginian who is one of the seven remaining survivors of the original "Princess Pats," the gallant Canadian regiment which was practically wiped out at Ypres early in the war. This man told of things which he had witnessed and the Sioux Indian was gentle compared with the modern German soldier. Recall that story of the crucifixion of some Canadians which we had thought improbable. This man killed the damnable sight and his men killed the poor fellows when they begged to be shot. There was no way to rescue them. No story of the German's treatment of women can be exaggerated. Ambulance men and soldiers agree on that.—From Minneapolis Tribune.

Canada's Amateur Soldiers

During the course of an investigation at Ottawa one of the witnesses, in reply to a question, said that the person in charge of a Canadian hospital abroad should be a professional soldier. Mr. Pardee, chief Liberal whip, pointed out that in Canada we have no professional soldiers, and with that fact in mind Mr. Edward W. Reynolds has contributed to the Canadian Magazine for August an article telling who are the men who, though amateurs, have made good as soldiers at the front. He gives sketches of the careers and military exploits of men such as Lieutenant-General Curry, Brigadier-General Mercer, Brigadier-General MacRae, Lieutenant-Colonel Dr. Herbert Bruce and others who have helped to make the name of Canada famous, not only at the front, but all over the world.

Minard's Liniment For Sale Everywhere.

Silent Contempt

A certain man whose previous record was of the best was charged with a minor offence. Law and evidence were unquestionably on the side of the defence, but when the arguments had been concluded a verdict of "guilty" was given and a fine imposed.

(The lawyer for the defence was sitting with his back toward the magistrate. Without changing his position or rising to address the court, he remarked: "Judge, please fine me for contempt of court."

The magistrate inquired: "What d'ye mean, sir? You haven't committed contempt?" "I have," came from the old lawyer. "It's silent."—From the Atlanta Journal.

Minimize The Fire Peril By Using

EDDY'S

Chemically Self-Extinguishing
"Silent 500s"

The Matches With "No Afterglow"

EDDY is the only Canadian maker of these matches, every stick of which has been treated with a chemical solution which positively ensures the match becoming dead wood once it has been lighted and blown out.

Look for the words "Chemically self-extinguishing" on the box.

Wood's Peppermint Cure

The Great English Remedy. Cures Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, and all the ailments of the throat and lungs. It is a powerful expectorant and soothes the inflamed membrane. Price 25c per bottle. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain package on receipt of 25c. No return money. MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Inventor's Address)

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, N.1. N.2. N.3 THERAPION

Used in French Hospitals with great success. Cures Chronic Weakness, Neuritis, Nervousness, Headache, Migraine, Stomach Disorders, Indigestion, Constipation, etc. Price 25c per bottle. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain package on receipt of 25c. No return money. MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Inventor's Address)

MONEY ORDERS

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

A Figurehead

No Man Could Be as Mighty as Mr. Hohenzollern Looks

Louis Rasmakers, the famous Dutch cartoonist, does not believe the Kaiser is a real "man of blood and iron." "He is too corrupted to be a strong man," is the judgment of this keen observer of human nature. "He poses for a strong man. He is hollow."

This opinion will find an echo in the suspicions of many a less attentive observer. Those carefully trained and fiercely erect mustache points, that mien of Jove releasing his thunderbolt, the blaze of decorations which his chest thrusts forth, the hand-on-sword business—these are the trappings of a stage emperor. No man could be as mighty as Mr. Hohenzollern looks.

The probable truth of the matter is that the vain, self-conscious Emperor William, with his sense of divine partnership and his physical impotence, his love of publicity and his lack of humor, lends himself ideally to the purpose of the sinister and silent bureaucrats who really guide the German machine. An invalid and a cripple, the Kaiser doubtless has a mania for "blood and iron" in human form (such is always the attraction of the unattainable), and he has been able through imperial insistence to infect his subjects with his craving—a very useful propaganda, indeed, for a military oligarchy.

But hardly Napoleonic. We should get rid of the idea that it is the Kaiser alone or principally whom we are fighting. When we shout "Tell with Bill!" we should use the sacred name symbolically, remembering always that he is simply the divinely appointed press agent for interests about whose ruthlessness and might we need have no misgivings.—New York Tribune.

To Win The War

Gifford Pinchot, one of the foremost conservationists of the United States, says of that country: "The clear duty of the nation is to guarantee the farmers a fair price for their crops when grown, and a reasonable supply of labor at harvest. The clear duty of the farmer is to raise food enough to win this war for democracy against Kaiserism." This applies with equal force in Canada.

Temperance Lady—When you are tempted to drink, think of your wife at home.

The Man—Madam, when the third is upon me I am absolutely devoid of fear.—Boston Transcript.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, DIABETES, BACKACHE, ETC.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Prompt Collections at Moderate Cost

Drawing on customers or debtors through the Union Bank of Canada places the handling of your Collections with an organization having over 300 Branches, covering the Dominion, and thoroughly equipped to secure quick returns. The cost is trifling compared with the value of the service. Consult the Manager.

CLUNY BRANCH, F. B. STEPHENS, Manager

Phone 37

For Steam Coal, Galt Coal
Bankhead Hard Coal,
and Briquettes.

Phone 37

For White Rose Gasoline, Lubricating oils.

We move anything with two ends

BROWN'S TRANSFER

Opening of Agricultural School at Claresholm

The Provincial Agricultural School, Claresholm will re-open Tuesday, October 30th, 1917.

Courses are offered in practical agriculture and household science.

No entrance examination is required.

The course is absolutely free.

The minimum age of admission for boys is fifteen and for girls sixteen.

Prospective students should apply at once.

For calendar and further particulars, communicate with

Honorable Duncan Marshall
Minister of Agriculture, Edmonton, or
W. J. Stephen, B. A., B.S.A.
Principle School of Agriculture, Claresholm.

Campbell Floral Co.

Having appointed Geo. W. Evans our agent in Gleichen all orders left with him for

Wreaths Sprays Pillows Stars
Gates Ajar Crosses Crowns etc.

Will go forward by the first train



Until You Hear of Something Safer and Better

You should place your savings where they will earn good interest. If your sayings are deposited in the Treasury of the Province of Alberta, you will obtain 5 % for every day they are on deposit and you will not have to give notice of withdrawal. Here you have ABSOLUTE SECURITY combined with a high interest return.

For further particulars, write or apply to—
W. V. NEWSON,

DEPUTY PROVINCIAL TREASURER

28

EDMONTON, ALTA.

THE GLEICHEN CALL

W. PARK EVANS, PROPRIETOR

Published Every Thursday in The Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 Per Year. Foreign Countries \$2.00
Exchange Must be added to Checks

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1917

Over 40 Per Cent British Canadian-Born

For the past two years Quebec newspapers have been reiterating the charge that Canadians of British descent had been as backward in the matter of enlistment as the French-Canadians, supplanted with the accusation that they were braggarts and cowards, says the Toronto Saturday Night. It has had wide currency among the pro-German publications of the United States. It is a charge that most of us in Ontario and the West have laughed at—for who among us has not had a relative or close connection at the front?—but it has been repeated so often that it has grown tiresome. Unquestionably the British-born, who were largely located in the provinces mentioned, made a magnificent and unexampled response when Kitchner made his call for men. Such a spontaneous home-coming, as that of Britain's sons from overseas has never been known in the history of mankind. But it is a gross libel on the Canadians whose ancestors came from Britain thirty, six or one hundred years ago, to say that he has been indifferent, and has permitted the newcomer to do all the fighting in the name of Canada.

The facts of the matter were presented to the Senate by Brigadier-General the Hon. James Mason, who cannot be accused of "Orangeism" or any form of creed prejudice against the Province of Quebec, for he happens to be a Roman Catholic. The nationality was divided as follows on June 30th:

Canadian-born—	
British	132,265
French	14,684
British-born	162,092
United States	10,860
Foreign	9,215
Total	329,113

Canadian Patriotic Fund, South Alberta Branch

From the official report the receipts from Southern Alberta constituencies for the Canadian Patriotic Fund for the year ending August 31st last amounted to \$468,341. The appeal was for \$398,000 and it is most pleasing to learn that it was so generously responded to and over-subscribed. Some constituencies were short of the amount asked for, but others made up for the discrepancy, Gleichen, we regret to note, was among the former by nearly \$500. However, there is a reason for Gleichen's shortage in this immediate vicinity as Treasurer Gilbert left town last fall and President Vigar in June, leaving Mr. Cameron to fill their positions as well as secretary, and he is over a very busy man.

At a recent meeting held in Calgary the delegates were unanimously in favor of the government taking over the Patriotic Fund work and it is hoped at the next meeting of the Legislature this will be done. It is only fair that all should contribute to the dependents of our soldiers by paying taxes. Heretofore the generous-hearted people had to foot the bill, while many who have reaped fortunes have refused to contribute anything. Appended is the official report for August and the year:

Constituency	Allotment for 12 months	August	Sept 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917
Acadia	7000	\$ 00	\$ 12,581 24
Bow Valley	4000		6385 75
Calgary	160,000	8870 88	128,103 37
Cardston	7000	235 00	5564 68
Claresholm	6000	265 00	4230 00
Cochrane	7000		7665 00
Coronation	10000	294 50	10465 45
Didbury	7000	1550 00	11491 15
Drumheller	5000	3425 00	12075 50
Gleichen	8000		7513 38
Hand Hills	10000	43 50	12758 85
High River	9000	2758 48	12252 75
Innisfail	6000	1298 70	4988 33
Little Bow	7000	1562 50	891325
Lethbridge	80000	2500 00	30000 00
Macleod	5000	259 00	4209 75
Medicine Hat	30000	2042 05	25129 50
Nanton	6000	764 00	6767 65
Okotoks	7000	13 00	2366 00
Olds	7000	2268 75	6058 05
Pincher Creek	5000		6600 00
Red Deer	12000	2485 00	12000 00
Redcliff	8 5000		5722 25
Rocky Mountain	20000	1082 48	28246 13
Stettler	12000		12079 05

BUY AN IRRIGATED FARM FROM THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and in sure good crops, not occasionally, but every year.

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa, the king of fodders, which insures good returns in dairying and mixed farming.

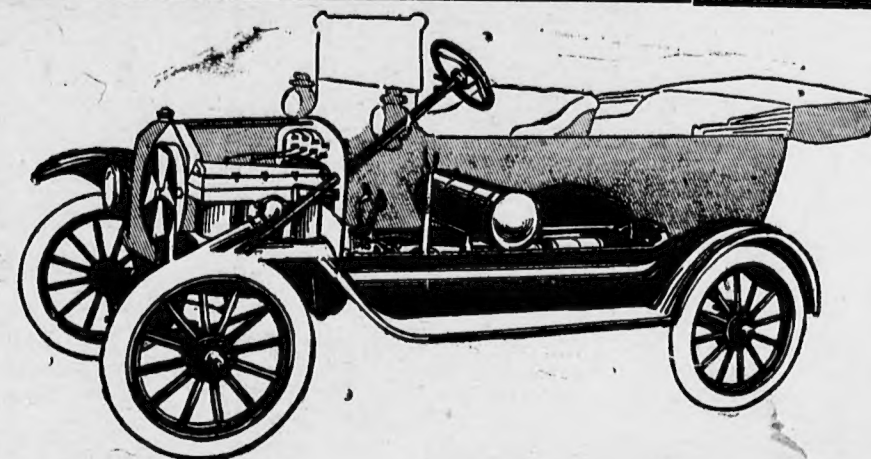
Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural community.

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block is no longer an experiment, the years that it has been tried having absolutely demonstrated its success wherever intelligently applied.

You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific Railway at prices up to \$50 per acre, with 20 years to pay and the privilege of a loan of \$2,000 for improvements (6% interest): no principle after first payment until end of fourth year, reduced interest if settlement conditions are complied and no water rental for first year. Contract can be paid off before maturity if desired.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on record. For full particulars apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, Gen. Supt. of Lands,
Canadian Pacific Railway, Dept. of Natural Resources, 928 1st St. E.
CALGARY, ALBERTA



Quality in the Right Place

Over 700

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR
Service Stations
in Canada

Expensive upholstery doesn't prove that a car excels in quality. The quality of the car is determined by its chassis—its power plant, transmission, axles, etc.

Both by laboratory tests and actual service tests, the different parts composing the Ford chassis have proven themselves superior to those used in other cars. Ford Vanadium steel has never been surpassed in quality and strength.

W. R. McKIE,
Ford Dealer,

GLEICHEN,

ALBERTA

Taber	12000	16128 50
Warner	4000	4483 85
		\$23,306 70
Provincial Government employees	11450 56	\$404,132 73
Staff of University of Alberta	186 32	57,072 08
Sundry contributions	81 00	2,410 94
Interest		615 30
		4,109 27
	\$44,904 57	\$488,341 01
Number of families assisted		2,537
Number of individuals assisted		7,341
Amount disbursed		\$40,708 15
Administration expenses paid by Fund		293 61
Administration expenses paid by Provincial Government		625 00
T. M. TWEDDY,	P. TURNER BONE,	
President.	Secretary.	

HARDWICK BROS

P.O. Box 180, GLEICHEN
Range, Snake Valley

Owners of all cattle branded:

4 left ribs 4 left ribs 4 right ribs
499 left ribs 4 right ribs

Horses branded:

D right ribs

Pacific Cold Storage Company DEALER IN General Live Stock

We will buy your HOGS, dressed or alive, and pay you top Price.

CALL AND SEE US

GLEICHEN,

ALBERTA

Standard Livery Stable

Having purchased the livery business from August Jensen, I wish to announce that it will be my aim to give the people of the Standard district the best service possible. Prompt service. Strict attention to your every want.

See the Call for job printing

Sam Brown
Standard, - Alta

THE MCKAY HARDWARE STORE

De Laval Cream Separator

You can see the difference between a New De Laval and any other cream separator right away.

And five minutes spent in comparing the bowl construction, the size, material and finish of all the working parts, will surely convince you of the superiority of De Laval construction and workmanship. Then if you go a step farther and turn the cranks of the two machines side by side for 15 minutes, running milk or water through the bowl, you will see still more difference.

F. K. McKAY, Prop.

Now is the Time to

PAINT

It does not pay to use poor materials or have a painting job done because of cheapness. The best is none too good.

See

W. C. REAZIN

Paints, Oils and Varnishes

Estimates Furnished

See my Imported

Samples of Wall Paper

before buying elsewhere

Pay up your subscription now.

A. R. TUDHOPE,

Agent for

Massey-Harris Co. Farm Implements
Bain Wagons

The John Deer, full line
Goold Shapley & Muir Co.

and all Electric Morris

Cushman Motor Works

Bull Dog Fanning Mills and Smut Machines
Nelson Grain Picklers

I am the only authorized agent in town for
The Rumley Thresher Co. Inc. goods

Singer Sewing Machine
Magnet Cream Separator

If you want the best light farm Tractor see
our lines and prices.

Licensed Auctioneer for the Province of
Alberta. 20 Years experience. Terms
reasonable.

ST. HILDA'S LADIES COLLEGE

CALGARY.

Alberta's Oldest Established Residential and Day
School for girls

Every educational facility provided. Students prepared
for the University and for examinations of the Royal Academy of Music, London, England.

Art, Voice Culture, Domestic Science, Physical,
Culture, Dramatic Art, Etc.

The school aims at the moral as well as the intellectual
development of its students with a view to a high standard
of efficiency. A thoroughly qualified staff.

School reopens Tuesday, September 11th, 1917.

For prospectus, apply

MISS L. SHIBLEY, B. A., Principal
830 12th Ave. W. Calgary

DERBY RECRUIT WHO WANTED PROMOTION

Becoming Lance-Corporal Meant Serving
Everybody and Being Very
Perfect as Soldier

A Derby recruit writes as follows of his early experiences in army life: It was a maxim of the great Napoleon that every private soldier carries a field-marshal's baton in his knapsack. If that was true of the French army over a hundred years ago it is truly true to-day of the British army. Never in our military history have the chances of promotion been so numerous and ever-present as they are nowadays; the magnitude of the army and the class of men who have flocked to the colors provide the openings and the men to fill them. When I joined the army my mind was fully made up to earn promotion as quickly as possible. Promotion meant more responsibility, and in some respects harder work, but, on the other hand, it meant more money and more comforts and privileges. Besides, there was the spur of personal pride in "getting on." I lost no time in seeking out my friend, himself a corporal, telling him of my determination.

How To Get On

"Well, the best thing you can do," he laughed, "is to see that you're a little smarter all-round than the smartest man in your platoon. You'll be surprised how easy it will be to beat him if your heart's in doing so, and if he isn't up to the same game himself. If he is, both of you will perhaps get picked out for a 'stripe'."

Then he told me some material ways in which I could make certain of pleasing "the sergeant," and through him the officers. These were the chief ones: Obey all orders unhesitatingly; keep yourself, your uniform, your buttons, and your kit generally clean and bright; be in good time for every parade and every call; salute those entitled to be saluted punctiliously; keep all rules both in the letter and the spirit; show yourself keen on your work. Summed up, it merely amounts to doing one's job properly.

My "first stripe," denoting the rank of lance-corporal, or "lance-jack," as it is sometimes called, came to me a week ago. The jump from private to lance-corporal is a sort of necessary evil, leading, with luck, to higher things. The position is a severe test of soldierly spirit and fitness. A lance-corporal is a private with a lot of extra work, a little authority, and no extra pay.

Harder Work

He has to work tremendously hard, doing all sorts of odd jobs and "running errands" for those in high authority in his platoon or company, and unless he is cheerfully determined to "stick it" he might just as well gracefully refuse the stripe at the beginning. Nobody likes being a lance-corporal, and many who try the experiment "revert to private at their own request," but the work has to be done, and it is worth while to those who mean to see it through.

There is this consolation about it: no lance-corporal who can prove his worth nowadays is kept in the position for long. In the old days, before the war, a man might go on in the rank for months—years, even—but now the next step up to corporal, at 32 cents a day, is not very long delayed. There have been some remarkable rises in the ranks in the new armies. I know one man who joined as a private and was a major within a year; another rose to be quarter-master-sergeant within six months.

JAPAN'S SINGING GIRLS

Custom of Eastern Allies Might Well
Become General

Our Far Eastern allies, the Japanese, have many charming customs. One, which might very well be copied, has to do with Japanese girls. Every little girl in Japan is taught two things—one, how to arrange flowers most effectively; and the other, to play the guitar. Whenever you enter a Japanese home you will hear the tinkling of the guitar from some room or other.

So fond are our allies of music, indeed, that they rarely take a meal in their own homes without someone playing to them. If it is not one of the little daughters of the family who plays, it is a hired "singing girl," who comes in for the time being. These singing girls are to be found every where in Japan, and their services are always in great demand. While the family are eating she chants or sings a song of flowers, or relates one of the many legends of the East, all the time sounding her guitar.

SILENCE OF KITCHENER

Made Japanese Think Him the Greatest of Europeans

When Kitchener, late Manchuria and Japan upon the expiration of his command in India, 1909, the Japanese laid themselves out to impress him with various exhibitions of their military power, of which they were very reasonably proud. But the most imposing pageant in the world, its pomp and vanities, were as nothing in Kitchener's eyes. His hosts, indeed, his silence, his expressionless immobility, if with disappointment, at least with profound respect. It was, in fact, like their own ideal of impenetrable reserve, and, as a Far Eastern friend who was in Kitchener's entourage later said, Kitchener was regarded by the Japanese as the greatest European they had ever seen.

"English Barbed Wire"

The leaders of the German motor industry met in Berlin to discuss after-the-war trade. Speakers said that German motor manufacturers were well aware that "England was already putting up barbed wire all over the world against German trade," but confidence was expressed that "the superlative qualities" of German cars would ensure them their old hold on foreign markets.

GEO. W. EVANS

Undertaking
and Embalming

I carry a complete stock of caskets, robes, etc., at all times

Artificial wreaths always on hand.
Weather extremes will not effect these flowers in any way.

Gleichen, - Alta.

PLUMBING AND TINSMITHING

ALL WORK GUARANTEED

Estimates given free

L. Michael, box 163

Location: opposite Town Hall

T. H. Beach Auctioneer

Sales Conducted any
place in the Province

For terms enquire at Gleichen Harness

Store. Office phone 3, residence phone

WE ARE LARGER

THAN ALL LOCAL COMPETITORS
COMBINED

Garbutt Business College, CALGARY

Success Business College, REGINA



Who Builds your
Clothes?

This is not an impertinent
question if you realize the
helpful spirit in which it is
asked.

LAILEY-TRIMBLE MASTER BUILT CLOTHES

will assure you of always
being well-dressed, because
they are—

MASTER-BUILT to fit;

MASTER-BUILT to wear;

MASTER-BUILT to hold their
lines;

MASTER-BUILT to satisfy you
from every standpoint.

Call and see the new models and
the handsome fabrics now ready
for your inspection.

R. W. White

Merchant Tailor
GLEICHEN, ALTA

DR. A. HOEY

Veterinary-Surgeon and
Dentist

Day and night calls promptly
attended

Office Roy Allan's Barn

Phone - - 40

FURNITURE

Full Particulars Will
be Given Next Week

Among the mattresses there will
be some that have no peer, being
the finest made on the continent.

To those who are building new homes

You will want to furnish them with good substantial furniture and you also want to see what you are getting, at the same time you do not want to pay too much for it. I can sell you at wholesale prices as I have done for a number of others. Call and see.

GEO. W. EVANS

ANOTHER MILE STONE PASSED in great enthusiasm.

Ramsay's fruit event of 1917 is now history and is written down as the most popular and biggest event of the year. Households far and wide will think of Ramsay during the coming fall and winter days as they gather around the dining table and enjoy the luxuries provided by the Busy Store. We thank everybody. All who responded to our advertising and helped make our Fruit week a success.

A CLEAR START

Fall business is now on and we are right in the swim.

Our Dry Goods Department is overflowing with new goods well-bought and priced to sell rapidly. Excellent values in Flannelettes, 17¢ to 25¢ per yard. Our Hosiery values are making a name. Ladies English Cashmere Hose, big shipment just to hand, 35¢, 45¢, 60¢ and 85¢, celebrated values. Children's and Misses heavy rib and plain Cashmere Hose. Single and double knees. Beautiful assortment of these goods.

High-Class range of Watson's Celebrated Underwear for Kiddies, in combinations and separate. Also our new two-piece sleepers in assorted sizes are taking well. Big Stock of Ladies Combinations in wool and cotton mixture. Also pure wool and silks.

Express Shipment just to hand of ladies Neckwear in the newest touches. Silk Waists and Silk Corset Covers.

Exceptional values in Dress Serges. Our 65¢ and 85¢ Serges are easily worth at to-day's prices \$1 and \$1.25 per yard. See Ramsay's value in Blue and Black Serges up to \$2.25 per yd.

Case of Daly & Moran's celebrated Draperies for fall house furnishings just to hand, also Velvet Art Covering for chairs and

couches by the yard. Also Chenille Arch Draperies per pair.

Magnificent range of the famous Pendleton Fancy Robes for couches, in patterns galore.

Who said—Sweaters? Our Sweater values and assortment are beautiful. Children's, Misses, Ladies and Gents.

Misses and Women's heavy Fall Coats. We have a nice range of these lines.

Men look this way and inspect Stanfield's famous Underwear, \$3 per suit up. Our Eastern Caps have arrived—elegant patterns from \$1.25 up. Slater Shoes for Men and Williams shoes for Men, both in splendid assortment in our Busy Shoe Department.

CONCORD GRAPES and NOVA SCOTIA APPLES

Big stock of Concord Grapes arriving in a few days. Food Controller Hanna has taken charge of Nova Scotia apples but we expect our car to arrive about Oct. 10th, containing Grovensteins, Ribstones, Pippens, etc. All in barrels. Nova Scotia Apples are the best on top of the earth.

Catch Ramsay's Fall 1917 Slogan

"From Now 'Till Xmas"

And meet the crowd at our always-crowded Store.

There's a REASON

J. A. RAMSAY

Gleichen—"The Busy Stores"—Cluny

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Mary had a little skirt;
'Twas up to date no doubt,
For every time she got inside
She was nearly half-way out.

The Women's Institute meets on Monday next, Oct. 3, for its regular meeting at Mrs. Wm. Walsh's home for a card party.

The United Producing Co. is to give another of its first-class shows in the Opera House on Thursday, October 4th, titled "Step Lively".

Mrs. W. W. Brown has returned from Buffalo, which will be a surprise to Mr. Brown when he learns it as he is at his ranch and does not expect her for some weeks yet.

W. H. McPhee has generously given a valuable bay saddle pony to the Gleichen Red Cross. The ladies have decided to raffle the pony and are offering the tickets at \$1 each.

Descriptive of a young bride the editor wrote: "Her dainty feet were encased in shoes that might be taken for fairy boots". This is how it appeared in print: "Her dirty feet were encased in shoes that might be taken for ferry boats". One reason why the editor left town.

Harry Shouldice brought in from his Namaka farm on Tuesday a steer that tipped the scales at just 1,910 pounds. Harry was so tickled that he really had to celebrate in some manner and took the strongest thing he could find in town—The Call for a year in advance. He is now entitled to wear diamonds here below and own a harp above the blue ethereal.

Geo. W. Hunter has been added to the staff of Ramsay's Busy Store. George will have entire control of the receiving and shipping departments, also produce and warehouses, as well as supervising the delivery system for town customers, which means that town business will be attended to with prompt dispatch.

Dr. J. Stanton Holmes spent a couple of days visiting his numerous Gleichen friends last week, who were all pleased to see him looking so well as it is about six years since he last visited here. He is now a resident of Innisfail, where he has a farm and other interests. He brought down with him a bunch of about thirty horses, which he disposed of here.

On Monday, September 7th, the marriage of Miss Alda Powell of Drumheller and Mr. Leon Simonin of Ouelletteville was solemnized by the Rev. Father McMillivray at Drumheller. After the wedding the happy young couple motored across country to the groom's home at Ouelletteville post office, where his mother gave a dance in their honor on Tuesday night, which was greatly enjoyed by the friends who gathered for miles around.

Last year when the price of wheat was \$1.50 to \$1.80 per bushel thousands of farmers in Western Canada sold their crops for more than the total cost of their land, with a price fixed far higher than was secured last year, the wisdom of those who have been taking up land in Western Canada, where it can still be obtained at the same prices as in 1915, where the yields average larger than anywhere on the continent, is apparent.

Bill Sunday, the evangelist does not believe in temporizing with the unspeakable Hun. His theology sounds very Old Testamentary indeed. Listen to one of his prayers: "Oh, Lord, don't let a single seed sprout in a land fertilized by human bones. Damn a country like that. I don't pray for them. The sooner we damn them the better off we are." Billy made this prayer last spring, but it has not yet been fully answered.

Subscribe for a THE CALL.

W. L. BROWN
Carseland General Merchant

Defy Competition
Groceries
Price or Quality

A Return Ticket

To Calgary will be given with every \$40 order.

Highest market prices paid for butter and eggs

W. BROWN, - Carseland

Cement

Lime

A granary built of green wet lumber is not a granary. Grain is too valuable this year to let it go to waste. NEVER before have we had on hand such a fine DRY stock of ship-lap and drop siding.

Wood-fibre

Posts

The Crown Lumber Co.

C. B. Hyndman

AGENT,

GLEICHEN, - Phone 11 and 36

A. G. EDWARDS,

CLUNY, - ALBERTA

**AUCTION
SALE**

Having sold my farm I will offer at Unreserved Auction Sale my entire chattles comprising:

**HORSES,
CATTLE,
Farm Machinery,
HOUSEHOLD
EFFECTS, ETC.**

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8TH, 1917

Call at my farm at Cluny and inspect the Stock and Goods.

T. H. BEACH, - Auctioneer

Do You Want

to sell or

Lease Your Farm

Then See

Henderson & Mallory

We have inquiries right along

Opera House
Friday **Oct. 5**

NOT PICTURES

UNITED PRODUCING CO.
PRESENTS
THE MUSICAL COMEDY
TRIUMPH

**STEP
LIVELY**
A CARNIVAL OF
SONG AND JEST

18 Big Song
HITS

Seats Now Selling at The Palm Parlors

Great Singing Cast

WITH

Julius Velie
Zenaide Williams
Hazel Wood
Katherine Sheldon
and cast of
18 PEOPLE

What the Press Say

Saskatoon Star, Sept. 21—
"Large cast, well selected for parts—Musical numbers very much enjoyed."

Regina Leader, Sept. 18—
"A pleasing play, well presented."

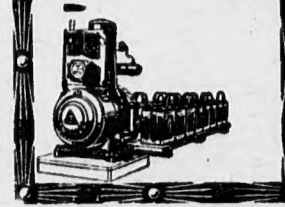
Calgary Albertan, Sept. 4—
"One of the best musical companies seen this season."



Wash Day

Do away with the dis-
your family washing.
agreeable features of
DELCO-LIGHT
ELECTRICITY FOR EVERY FARM
will run the washing machine, the wringer and pump the water. It will also supply ample light for all the buildings. Delco-Light is a safe, economical and efficient electric light plant. A child can run it. We urge you to see it.

N. L. McGOUN



Dealer, 307 8th Avenue West
CALGARY, - ALTA.

**FOR
SALE**

**14 MARES and
4 GELDINGS**

Weighing from 1200 to 1500 lbs.
All well-broken and ready for work.
Prices right. Apply to

W. McCAMON,

WEST'S BARN,

Gleichen, Alta.

or Pacific Cold Storage Office.

MISCELLANEOUS

Notices under this heading 15 word or under 50¢ for one issue and 3 issues for \$1. Over 15 words one cent a word charged for each insertion.

Horses and Cattle lost and found, for sale and want; Land to sell, rent or buy, and any other of a similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.

Brand reading notices \$1.50 for each animal, three insertions. Over 15 words 1 cent per word extra each issue.

In order to insure publication CASH MUST accompany each notice

LOST TIRE—Between Cluny and Telford's Maltese Cross tire for Ford car. \$5 reward, apply to Lee Robinson. 29

SITUATION WANTED—As cook in cook car. Phone R316 or write P. O. box 51, Gleichen. 27

STRAYED—From Crowfoot creek 3 heifers with sucking calf, 1 red cow 2 yearlings all branded on right ribs
\$25 reward W. J. Dunn, Ogden Alta. 29

SITUATION WANTED—By young married couple. A No. 1 reference furnished upon request. Man experienced gas engineer. Apply C. Cottell, Gleichen. 27

WANTED—Farm to rent, south of Gleichen with or without equipment, on cash or crop basis by reliable farmer. Apply W. S. Clyne or Call office. 28th

WANTED—Young man to assist in grocery department. Apply to Matthews & Kidney.

WANTED—Young lady capable of taking full charge of books, one having experience in stenography preferred. Apply Matthews and Kidney

LOST—Wrist watch, Monday night somewhere along 3rd Ave. near Palace Hotel. For reward return to Miss Dora Brosseau, 24th

ESTRAY—Filly, 8 years old, white stripe on face, one white hind foot, branded SA on right thigh. \$10.00 reward for recovery. Apply to Fred Beggs, Majorville. 23th

TEN DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the recovery of one bay horse, 3 years old, white star on forehead, one white hind foot, branded C on right shoulder
C. J. Christensen, Standard, Alta., one mile south and 1 1/2 east of Standard. 9f

The Call's circulation is the greatest in Alberta.

GREAT BRITAIN MORE THAN PROUD OF WAR SPIRIT OF THE DOMINIONS

GREAT SACRIFICES IN THE CAUSE OF THE EMPIRE

Right Hon. Walter Long Pays a Warm Tribute to the Part Played by the Dominions in Carrying on the War for Defence of Empire and the Cause of Democracy

In the British house of commons during discussion of the colonial vote, Right Hon. Walter Hume Long, secretary of state for the colonies, paid a warm tribute to the overseas armies of the British Dominions. Mr. Long said that the fine part played by the Dominions and crown colonies in the war required no special description. The part which the Dominions' troops had taken was well known to the world and especially to the enemy. They had made their mark. Whether they came from Australia, New Zealand, Canada or South Africa, they had shown themselves worthy of the best traditions of the British army and no greater praise than that could be bestowed on any soldier.

He was constantly receiving proofs of the admiration of the native races for Great Britain, of their loyalty to the king and their devotion to British interests. In this connection the colonial secretary read messages from British East Africa, the Indian Association of Zanzibar. Referring to gifts in kind, he said that while many of them were small, it was not the amount but the spirit of the gift that mattered.

The Dominions had made great sacrifices in other directions, he said. Many of the Dominions had suffered severely, owing to the limitations of imports into the United Kingdom, although many people failed to realize the greatness of the sacrifices imposed upon the Dominions in this connection. They were also bearing a very heavy war expenditure and were simultaneously called on to bear a very heavy burden, owing to interference with their trade. Mr. Long paid a tribute to the magnificent patience and good will with which the Dominions had made this sacrifice. There was no foundation, he said, for any criticism that any part of the empire had not done its full share in the war. The volume of support from the Dominions was steadily now than it had ever been.

Referring to criticism regarding the frequent mention of deeds of the Dominions soldiers and to the suggestion that the attempt was being made to claim for them a greater share of credit than was claimed for soldiers of other parts of the empire, Mr. Long emphasized that if there had been any appearance of undue prominence being given to the deeds of the gallant soldiers of the Dominions, it was not due to any action of theirs, and he suggested that any alteration should be in the direction of less mention of the deeds of the Dominions soldiers.

He pointed out the great difficulties of the more remote parts, where the natives were unfit even for labor battalions. Mr. Long emphasized that this loyalty and trust in Great Britain should be encouraged and justified by the future treatment of natives and the conduct of affairs affecting them closely. He mentioned that conscription had been enforced in British East Africa, Uganda, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, and was being considered elsewhere. Hong Kong had found it unnecessary, because every white man there had already enlisted. He paid a tribute to the patience, resignation and good will with which the crown colonies also had borne the hardships of import restrictions.

Regarding German East Africa, he said it was sometimes suggested that the campaign ought to be brought more rapidly to a conclusion. But he had never realized until he had the assistance of those just returned from East Africa, how stupendous were the physical difficulties there.

Economical

Harry Lander tells the following story about a funeral in Glasgow and a well-dressed stranger who took a seat in one of the mourning coaches. The other three occupants of the carriage were rather curious to know who he was, and at last one of them began to question him. The dialogue went like this:

"You're a brother of the corp?"
"No, I'm not a brother of the corp."
"Well, you're his cousin?"
"No, I'm not a cousin."
"At any rate you'll be a friend of the corp?"

"No, I'm not that either. You see I've been a widower myself." The stranger explained, complacently, "an' my doctor ordered me carriage exercise, so I thought this would be the cheapest way to take it."—Pittsburgh Post.

A Far-Flung Line

It was possible for England to talk about her "far-flung battle line" twenty years ago, when Kipling wrote the "Recessional." But what about that line today? England has two million men in France, her navy has controlled the sea since the outbreak of the war. There is a British expedition in Mesopotamia and a British expeditionary force at Saloniki. British monitors and British artillery are operating with the Italian troops near Trieste and British armored cars are supporting the Russian armies on the southern front. The point that "England has done nothing in this war" has about died away—and with good cause.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

There are 5,500,000 illiterates who can neither read nor write in the United States, and it is pointed out that were these segregated they would make a nation larger than Switzerland, or as large as Denmark and Norway combined.

Effective Strength Of Army

Effective Strength of Canadian Expeditionary Force on June 30. Was 256,993

According to a statement prepared by the militia department at Ottawa on the request of Mr. A. K. Maclean, M.P., the total "effective strength" of the Canadian Expeditionary Force on June 30 last was 256,993 out of 424,456. The "non-effective strength" accounting for the difference between total enlistments and effective strength is given as 167,463. Total casualties up to the end of July were 106,492.

Details of the effective strength are given as follows: In Canada, 18,755; in England, 100,539; in France, 132,279; one sea, 3,944; and in "the Near East" 756.

Details of the non-effective strength are as follows:

In hospital in England, 28,760; in hospital in France (approximately), 9,500; discharged in England, 4,380; returned to Canada for discharge and for other causes, 21,830; struck off the strength in Canada, never proceeding overseas, 65,900; killed in action, died of wounds or sickness, presumed dead, reported missing, prisoners of war, 31,955; those for whom complete returns have not yet been obtained, 10,138.

The casualty list to July 31, last, totalling 106,492, contains the following details: Killed in action, 887; other ranks, 17,338. Died of wounds, officers 291; other ranks 6,001. Died of sickness, officers 69; other ranks 1,345. Wounded officers, 3,056; other ranks 70,667. Prisoners of war, officers 117; other ranks 2,460. Presumed dead, officers 113; other ranks 2,789. Missing officers 11; other ranks 1,370.

Metric System Needed

Need of an International Standard of Weights

When the war is ended we shall have greater need than ever before of an international standard of weights and measures, says the American Penman. The continent of Europe and South America use the metric, the gram and the liter. It is absurd for us to use the metric system for our money and yet cling to the archaic "pound" and "ounce" and "dollar" and "cent" in these days.

The growth of our large cities has almost destroyed the old-time exact appreciation of weights and measures by our people. The latest generation in the cities does not know what a "bushel," "peck," or "quart" actually is, nor do they know correctly what a "gallon," "quart," or "pint" is. Perhaps only automobilists can visualize a "gallon." "Pint" in a big city means a queer, varying quantity of liquid held in a bottle or pail. This quantity is rarely an exact pint.

The city population buys its vegetable and fruit supplies mostly by "basket" or "bag," without any regard to the old "dry measure" of the arithmetic. One of the queerest habits that has grown up in cities is the buying of such things as sugar and flour in packages of "31-2 pounds" and "four." We have clung to the "pound" with some intelligence, because it is a vital necessity in the absence of the more scientific "gram" and "kilogram,"—in sheer necessity because we have not yet the international "kilometer."

The Home An

Economic Asset

Labor Savers Necessary to Home Life on the Farm

A certain proportion of success in farming depends upon the home. It provides the living quarters of the farmer and his family, and also accounts for most of the finer aspects of farm life. Probably too few farmers realize this. Probably too few realize the part that womanhood plays in making farm life enjoyable and profitable. Invariably a woman is a direct economic asset. After observing the lack of consideration which is so frequently paid to the arrangement and equipment of the home in which she lives and does her work, we believe that many do not appreciate the proportion of their success which they owe directly to the woman on the farm. While new machinery and barns are forthcoming for the farmer's own convenience, almost nothing is considered good enough for his life partner. Fortunately a change is appearing. There is a noticeable tendency to treat the woman on the farm as a real partner, who, having shared in its privations, is going to receive every advantage that better days may bring in the form of a good home and home conveniences that will relieve her of much of its drudgery and monotony.

Perhaps if every farmer were compelled to spend a day or a week working with his partner's equipment and in her surroundings, he would very quickly agree to her requests for changes and improvements in the home labor-savers which are seldom costly, but always very acceptable, and often very necessary.

"I spent the first part of my vacation on a motorcycle. The last part of it in what hospital did you spend the last part?"

Pioneer's Important Work

Consolidate Captured Ground, Dig Trenches, Retrieve Wounded and Fight Also

The British army has undergone changes of a far-reaching character since the beginning of the war, in 1914, and it now possesses many branches unheard of in pre-war days. Every resource afforded by the manifold capacity of this great industrial community has been harnessed to the war effort, says a British statement from official sources.

There are certain respects in which the problem by which the British army is faced is unique, and one of the most striking of these is that it must be capable of campaigning in any part of the world and in any climate. In the case of armies like that of Germany, on the other hand, the problem of preparation for war was relatively simple. The ground on which the army was destined to fight was known; it was an army designed to do battle in a particular theatre—Europe. In consequence everything could be, and was arranged along certain well defined lines.

In the present war the importance of field works was apparent at a very early stage, partly owing to modern artillery and partly to the confirmed trenching habit of the Germans. One of the cardinal instructions given by the German commanders to their troops on first invading France and Belgium was "Make trenches everywhere." In fact all the continental powers had, in addition to their corps of engineers, large numbers of trained pioneers, organized in battalions, and suitable for use either as fighting troops or in the construction and maintenance of field works and communications. The absolute importance of the last named can perhaps only be realized by one who has seen the roads during an advance.

But, while the continent was to this extent prepared for trench warfare, it was otherwise with Great Britain. In the British service only the Indian army possessed pioneer regiments, these troops being always necessary in conducting campaigns in the hill country. When the need for this class of troops became evident steps were taken to form pioneer battalions for the expeditionary force. From the first they proved their value.

Pioneers are prepared to fight or work as may be required. They perform such service as the construction and repair of communication trenches, fire trenches and dugouts, the digging of trenches and wiring. Their duties are manifold, and there is no form of usefulness at the front which the pioneer does not at one time or another find himself called upon to undertake. His activities range from carrying up ammunition to retrieving the wounded or holding a fiercely disputed trench or sap.

In the great advance on the Somme and in Artois the pioneers performed work of the greatest importance. They were the first to dig up with an old front line of the attackers largely fell to them. In many places they took part in the advance as infantry; in others they were the advancing line, supplied with ammunition and water and beat off counter-attacks. Their losses have been heavy, but they have accomplished their tasks in the face of every obstacle.

As a rule, the pioneers remain in the vicinity of the trenches all the time their division is in the line and do not go for rest except at long intervals. The pioneer is as yet a new type of the British army, but he has long since passed the trial stage, and has been tried in the crucible of war and very thoroughly it has stood the test.

The Word of

Encouragement

A Little Encouragement Often Means Much to the Dispirited

One of the most successful men in this country made a confession the other day. His success is of the kind that is helpful; he is a man of big affairs, in an industry that is essential to civilization, and he has done much to make life worth the living for all of us, in that he has worked out processes and devised plans of distribution that help the world along. His confession was to the effect that upon a certain occasion he had contemplated ending his life, because of the discouragements with which he had met, but that he was deterred from doing so by the encouraging words of the janitor as he entered his office one morning.

The janitor didn't know he was encouraging anyone. He was attending to his duties as best he could, and happened to be at the door of the office of the man in question when he came downtown. He spoke to him, and made a sort of side remark about the success that was bound to come to the man—just a friendly compliment which janitors are wont to hand out to the people who occupy the offices over which they preside. But, some way, the words were encouraging. Here was a janitor who thought the fellow an able man. Here was a man who actually looked up to him. And right there he determined that he would win out just to let the janitor know that he, the janitor, was a man of discretion. And he gave up the idea of self-destruction. Today he presides over a great manufacturing concern employing tens of thousands of people.

The story itself, and it is absolutely true, is its own moral. Many of us are buoyed up by the words from those occupying the most humble positions of life, for the word that encourages may come from the lips of the humble quite as well as from the lips of the exalted.—Columbus Dispatch.

"What makes you think that Jones' bride is a grass-widow?"
"Well, he told me himself that she was a peach o' Reno."

German Youths Called To Colors

Terrible Inroads Being Made on Prematurely Young Classes Called to Front

Germany's last untouched resources of men have now been completely exhausted.

To fill up the constant losses in her fighting ranks, amounting to hundreds of thousands monthly, only two sources remain from which she can draw her boy soldiers of the classes of 1918, 1919, all called to the colors from one to two years before their regular military age, and the wounded soldiers who are able to return to the front from the hospitals. This latter category furnishes Germany an average of 50,000 men per month.

These facts are established beyond all doubt by authoritative information from various sources. With the older classes called to the colors with the outbreak of the war, now largely wiped out, Germany is making terrible inroads on her boy classes prematurely called to the front since August, 1914. These youths are being used to fill up the ranks of the infantry, where young, vigorous and enthusiastic soldiers are indispensable for the launching of attacks. It is here that the great losses also occur.

The German infantry at the present time consists closely of 40 per cent. of the young classes of 1915 to 1919. The classes of 1915 to 1916, both of which are rapidly dwindling, furnish 15 per cent. of the infantry in the fighting lines. The class of 1917, which is now called to the colors, furnishes another 12 to 15 per cent., while the class of 1918, which is now arriving on the front in large numbers, furnishes another 5 to 10 per cent. The remainder of this class which is still in the depots constitutes practically the only reserves which Germany has left.

To meet this emergency, the class of 1919 is now under instruction while the class of 1920 has already been examined for conscription.

The military age in Germany is 20 years. In the case of the class of 1915, it was not called to the colors until April of that year or at the age, theoretically, of 20 years and 4 months. The class of 1916 was called to the colors at the age of 19 years and 8½ months; the class of 1917 was called at 19 years 2 months; the class of 1918 at 18 years, 10½ months, and the class of 1919 at 18 years and 6 months. The class of 1920, although already examined, has not yet been summoned.

The pressure under which Germany has been forced to employ these boy soldiers is also indicated by the period of instruction. The class of 1915 was thrown into the battlefront with only two or three months of instruction, but with such terrible losses, caused by this inexperienced class, that even Germany was forced to recognize that it was the costliest emergency.

The classes of 1916 and 1917 were called to the front during the first 10 months, while the class of 1918 was called to the colors, Germany was again in such straits for men, that the boys of this class were brought onto the front again with only three months of instruction. The accuracy of the above figures is confirmed in every capture of prisoners large enough to make a basis of comparison.

The Only Way

No Conceivable Terms of Peace Can Come From Germany

Colonel Geo. Harvey, in "The North American Review," believes the Germans are in a trap of their own making. The militarists will not let the nation make a peace acceptable to the world. And there is but one kind of peace the world will consider.

"What can all this mean if not that the Kaiser has become his own Frankenstein and that the fate of Germany now lies in the hands of the incorrigible militarists headed by the hard-boiled Crown Prince, the satanic Ludendorff and the bully Hindenburg? And if this be the fact, as we believe it is, but one conclusion is possible.

"Germany probably would not if she could and surely could not if she would make terms of conceivable settlement. She must, then, be beaten to her knees; must be fought and starved into submission; must be treated as an outlaw; must be driven out of France, Belgium and Serbia and Rumania and Poland; must give up the stolen provinces of Alsace and Lorraine; must restore Luxembourg; must forsake forever her lost colonies; must destroy her infamous dynasty and banish the kings and princes who comprise her no less odious scoundrel ruling class; must wantonly drawn and shamefully used the sword, as a nation she must perish by the sword.

"Peace with complete victory! Peace with unconditional surrender! It is the only way, the only way of living, the only way of righteousness, the only way of mercy."

Heaviest Traffic Centre

Fifth avenue at Forty-second street, New York, long has been known as the heaviest traffic centre in the United States, and a traffic census just completed shows that in spite of every effort to divert vehicles to other streets the avenue is maintaining its reputation. The volume of traffic totals 16,960 vehicles in ten hours. Included in the total of 16,960 vehicles of all kinds are 1,296 motor buses, 130 an hour in both directions, and a total traffic average of 169 vehicles a minute. The count shows passenger motor cars compose about two-thirds of the traffic, these including the motor buses.

"It is now vital for the United Kingdom and the Allies in Europe to obtain from Canada foodstuffs in far larger quantities than under peace conditions," says Lord Rhodes.

Sent the Royal Jewels to Germany

Paste Replicas Were Substituted for the Precious Stones Before War

The Russian royal jewels, including the crown that incited the imperial Romanoff crown, are safe from the democratic hands of the new rulers in Petrograd. With a woman's intuitive knowledge of trouble ahead, the former czarina had them tucked away in a safe deposit vault in her ancestral city of Darmstadt, Germany, right at the beginning of the war.

And there they will remain until Mr. and Mrs. Romanoff claim them again.

The story of the Russian royal jewels is told in the Chronicle by a writer who says that the former czarina was largely responsible for the war, in that she assured her German friends and relatives that Russia would not be a formidable antagonist. She proceeded to prove this ante-bellum prediction by pro-German intrigue which ended with the revolution and the overthrow of the Romanoff dynasty.

But the former czarina, who, before her marriage was Princess Alexandra Alice of Hesse, had no ill will against the family jewels in the summer of 1914, when she saw the international war clouds appear, and sent them in charge of trusted messengers to her brother, the Grand Duke of Hesse, for safe keeping till peace was restored. The royal emissaries traveled by the way of Finland and Sweden. They reached their destination before the mobilization of the Russian was complete.

The tale of the czarina's German for-heddedness in the matter of saving the family gems is said to have been revealed by members of the Russian commission who visited New York city recently.

A New York society woman had her eye peeled for bargains in royal jewelry and approached members of the commission on the subject of purchasing a string of rare pearls which she had seen the former czarina wear at a fashionable European resort some years ago. She was told that she would have to talk to Mrs. Romanoff or her brother, the Grand Duke of Hesse, who was in New York. The woman, a business man and writer of New York, corroborated the article in the Chronicle. Mr. Narodny said it was impossible to place an exact value on the royal jewels, but estimated that they ought to bring close to one hundred million dollars in the market. He said they were of far greater intrinsic value than the historic jewels deposited in the Kremlin, which are safe.

The disappearance of the royal jewels became known about a month after the revolution, when the provisional government's appraisers were taking an inventory of the Hermitage, one of the structures of the Winter palace, where the treasures were supposed to be kept, according to Mr. Narodny.

"When the vaults of the Hermitage were opened the jewel boxes were gone," said Mr. Narodny. "The imperial crown reposed on its cushion in one chamber of the vault, but all of its stones were found to be of paste.

"Examination of the famous paintings hung on the walls of the Hermitage and the Winter palace revealed that many priceless canvases had been removed and replaced with cheap copies. Nobody knows what became of the originals. These discoveries aroused the provisional government that an investigation is now under way to see how many of Russia's art treasures have been stolen. The museums of Moscow and Petrograd ought to contain wonderful collections of precious stones, including the finest collections of rubies and emeralds in existence. Some of them I received a letter from a government official asking me to commend an American expert to assist in the examination."

Belgian Grenadiers

London Honors For Bandmen Who Fought at Loos

The Belgian Grenadiers' Band visited London for a provincial tour. The band, which holds a position in Belgium similar to that of the British Guards' Band, consists of 70 highly skilled players. The men came from near Loos, where they assisted in holding an important part of the line.

Why Not Boycott Germany?

Suppose the Allies' war aims were formulated and laid before Germany, with the intimation that if she still refused peace on these principles, every port and market of the Allies would be closed to her for a fixed period after the peace? Would that have no effect on the war-spirit of the manufacturers, the merchants and the shippers, who are already laying their plans for recapturing their trade in the Old World and the New? The boycott, properly used, is a legitimate weapon of the League of Nations that must succeed this war, and there is no reason why it should not be applied to Germany so long as the Allies are in the principle of which a League of Nations must rest.—London Daily News.

Too Many Baths

George was hampered by a mother whose idea of godliness was frequent baths. Notwithstanding the frequent baths to which he was condemned, George thrived exceedingly. One day a neighbor remarked on his rapid growth.

"Yes," said George, "that's ma's fault. She waters me too much!"—London Tit-Bits.

"I understand prohibition has caused Crimmon Gulch to lose a few citizens."

"Yes," replied Broncho Bob. "A number of people who used to make licker an excuse for natural causes have been obliged to move away."—Washington Star.

THE ASTOUNDING PROGRESS MADE IN NAVAL WARFARE SCIENCE

BRITAIN IS STILL MISTRESS OF THE SEVEN SEAS

Remarkable Advances Made in the Equipment of the Grand Fleet Units Since the Commencement of the War, and the Evolution in Heavy Armament and Equipment

Nearing the Crisis Of the War

To Convince the War Lords That the Game Is Up

We have to recognize, too, that the margin grows narrow. The war may run another year, but few believe that either side can hold out longer than that. There is the dire possibility, too, that the steady drain of the boats on tonnage may compel the Allies to capitulate, perhaps next spring, if nothing breaks before then. This is the chief peril, and one which America must meet with the utmost energy and with whatever sacrifices are found necessary. In this peril is the true cause of the protraction of the war, the Russian eagle has both talons sunk deep, and will hold on like grim death so long as there is a chance of keeping the booty. Remove that chance, and an overwhelming peace wave will roll over Germany. The quicker America can make its weight tell in the scales the better will be the prospect of convincing the medieval war lords that the game is up, and that it is not merely a question of getting troops and airplanes to the front but of sowing a firm and undivided will at home. In all probability the fourth year of the war will be its last; whether it ends in the defeat of plans of conquest and in the establishment of a just and lasting peace will depend in great measure on how this country does its part.—From the Springfield Republican.

Daylight Saving

The Results Have Been Far Ahead of Expectations

The clocks have been turned ahead one hour in Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Portugal, Australia and Ireland. In all those 12 countries people go to work one hour earlier in the morning and quite one hour earlier in the afternoon than they did before the war. This "daylight saving plan" has been in operation as a war measure partly to save coal and gas and electricity, because, if work was done in daylight hours it must save in those three things. Also it was done to help the workmen, especially in factories, as the first hour's work would be in the cool of morning, and the workers would miss that last hour of the day.

The plan would mean better health of workers and a higher efficiency. "The Nation's Business," a trade magazine, has investigated the workings of the plan, and asserts the results have been far ahead of expectations. In Great Britain an average reduction of 20 per cent. for lighting was made. The saving of gas was 9 per cent., and in one year 11,500 tons of oil were saved.

In France the plan saved 18,000 tons of coal used for gas each month, and in one year \$6,000,000 was saved on gas and electricity. In Vienna alone the saving on gas was \$142,000 a month. There was a great saving in Berlin, too. But the greatest results have been observed in the improved health, comfort and efficiency of all classes of workers.

New Slang Which Is Old

"Good Night" Was Used by Shakespeare in "Henry IV."

A new slang phrase is sprung and sweeps the country. If it is apt and pat, you will hear it on the street, from the pulpit and in the school-room. Then, apparently without reason, its vogue vanishes and it is added to the world's collection of antiquities.

Perhaps one reason why a new slang expression is short lived is because some investigator finds that it really is not new, but merely a revival of a phrase which in its day was not slang at all. It has remained for Prof. R. W. Usher, in a current article of Harper's Magazine, to throw light on the expression "Good night," meaning finality. The vaudeville entertainers who first used it, thinking they were the originators, should be a trifle crestfallen to find that it belongs to one William Shakespeare. Get out Part I of "Henry IV." You will read there:

"If he fall in, good night!" or "sink or swim."

But that isn't all. "Come off" and "Go sit down" have had their day, but we all thought they were new until Professor Usher found them both in Chaucer.

And "Not in it" and "Cut it out," both striking American slang phrases, come from English literature of the highest type. Shakespeare used "Not in it," and Richard Brinsley Sheridan incorporated "Cut it out" in one of his plays.

Fish is to become more plentiful in the Canadian market. Hon. W. J. Hanna, food controller, has inaugurated a special refrigerator express car service direct from the Nova Scotia coast to Toronto. This is the first step in a plan to put on a fish car express service from both Pacific and Atlantic points to supply Central Canada with sea food cheaply.

The Major—How long have you been in the regiment?

Private Grogan—Wan week, sor!

The Major—And did you salute with a pipe in your mouth in '98?

Private Grogan—No, sor, I wasn't smokin' then.—Judge

Hector Bywater, the well-known British naval expert, writes:

Novel appliances on the battlefleet cannot long be kept secret, but conditions are different in the naval war. In this sphere each belligerent jealously guards its secrets, and it will be many months after the cessation of peace ere we are permitted a glimpse of the new weapons which have been employed in the struggle at sea. It may safely be said, however, that technical progress in connection with land warfare has been eclipsed by the development of naval armaments in the same period. The war vessel of today, be it battleship or submarine, is vastly more powerful in every respect than its predecessor of 1914.

Thanks to her blatant advertising methods, Germany has managed to spread abroad an idea that she is far ahead of her rivals in such matters as submarine design and naval construction generally. This suggestion amuses those who know something of what has been accomplished in this country. Unfortunately, no details can be given; but when in due season the curtain is raised, it will surely be found that British shipbuilders, engineers, and ordnance-makers have more than kept their former lead over the corresponding German industries.

It need hardly be said that the neutral powers have taken full advantage of the lessons taught by the war, so far as they can be known to outsiders, and have applied them to their own use. This is especially true of the United States, where the naval authorities have devoted careful attention to the technical developments of the conflict at sea. Thus it is possible to gain some notion of the trend of naval progress in the latest designs which have been prepared for the American navy.

Prior to the war the most powerful battleship in existence was H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth. Her displacement was 27,500 tons, and she carried the formidable armament of eight 15-inch guns. Her speed of twenty-five knots gave her a unique position among the battleships of the world, whose average speed was then twenty-one knots, and it is doubtful if this average has undergone any marked increase so far as battleships are concerned.

In other respects, however, the Queen Elizabeth has been quite outclassed by later foreign battleships. The American navy has now in service the USS Nevada, displacing 32,000 tons, and armed with twelve 14-in. guns, while five further ships of the same type are building. In this class the armor plating is from 13½ to 18 in. thick. Four later vessels, which will be commenced in the next month or so, are to be even larger. The USS Oregon, for example, will displace 32,600 tons and carry eight 16-in. guns.

Following these comes the battleships of the current program, in which the displacement is raised to nearly 40,000 tons and the battery to twelve 16-in. guns. Mere figures convey no adequate impression of the power that is embodied in such tonnage as these. The 16-in. gun is almost 68 ft. in length and weighs close upon 100 tons. It uses a shell of 2,100 lb. weight, or only 140 lb. short of a ton. This ponderous projectile leaves the muzzle at a velocity of 2,600 ft. per second, and is capable of smashing into the vitals of an enemy ship fourteen miles away.

Twelve 16-in. guns were fired, the weight of metal discharged would be 11½ tons, and the salvo could be repeated every fifty seconds. It is only a few years since the original Dreadnought was talked of with bated breath, yet the weight of her broadside was little more than three tons.

The amazing increase in the size and power of naval ordnance has not been due to any mere craze for size, but to sound, scientific reasons. At long ranges, other things being equal, the largest gun will do the most accurate shooting, for the heavy shell does not lose its speed so rapidly as a lighter projectile which has been fired with equal or higher velocity.

In 1914 the largest and finest battle-cruiser afloat was the Kongo, built in England for the Japanese government. She displaced 27,500 tons, was 704 feet long, carried a battery of eight 14-in. guns and could steam at 28 knots. The American battleships authorized last year will be 34,800 tons in displacement and 850 feet in length. Their armament will consist of ten 14-in. guns, and the designed speed is 35 knots, or more than 40 miles an hour.

These American examples are cited because they are the only important warships of whose construction we have had positive knowledge since the beginning of the war. It does not by any means follow, however, that they are superior in battle power to vessels which have been built on this side of the Atlantic within the same period. Most of the novelties of 1914 have already become back numbers. When the need for secrecy no longer obtains, the public will marvel at the astounding progress which the science of naval warfare has made during the past two or three